

'What do you mean, we haven't been producing?
How about that Valachi TV show we put on?'



Various user groups are up in arms over proposal to tax land entries

The Kennedy administration is sponsoring, in Congress, a bill which would establish a fund for the development of recreation facilities on federal and state lands. The fund would come from fees charged those who use federal lands for recreation purposes. The proposal has some user groups up in arms.

Naturally enough, most of the protests arise in the West. They come not because Westerners are any more enamored of outdoor recreation than persons in any other part of the country. They come because so much of the available recreation space in the West is under federal control.

Rockhounds are the most vociferous opponents to make themselves heard in the few months since the proposal first was introduced in the U.S. Senate. This is not because rockhounds are more vociferous than any other group. Nor is it because rockhounds can less afford to pay a fee. The protest from this group comes because rockhound publications have been circulating more information on the proposal than most sources. Some of the publications have been more interested in editorializing on the subject than they have in examining the whole problem which is involved. And rockhounds are rugged types who use few facilities besides roads.

The pressure on outdoor recreation resources has been increasing at a rate undreamed of only a few years ago. During the Great Depression the use of the great outdoors for recreation purposes was limited to those with jobs, and time. Starting with the end of World War II, unprecedented numbers of persons began to engage in various outdoor pursuits. First came fishing and hunting. Then, in ever-increasing numbers, came the skiers, the boaters, the rockhounds, the hikers, the bird-watchers, etc., etc.

Most followers of these sports require public facilities to enjoy their spare-time avocations. With spare time increasing, and the stand-

ard of living increasing, it's a dead clinch the pressure will grow for more and more facilities. This means more and more roads, more campgrounds, more boat-launching facilities, more sources of public water supply, more sanitary facilities, more of almost everything. The only trouble is, the money available to construct these facilities hasn't grown as fast as the need for them. Some agencies of the federal government are doing some building, but are woefully short of funds. Some states are doing a good job; others are doing little or nothing at all.

To date what has been done, by the federal government, has either been largely done under emergency make-work projects, or emergency health programs. Some work has been undertaken by placing requirements in such things as timber-sale contracts for roads, for example, which were built more to recreation standards than timber-harvest standards. Some fire roads and trails have been planned to allow a double use.

But there is a growing feeling, in Congress and elsewhere, that this sort of expenditure should be made from funds collected from land users, rather than from general funds of the Treasury. The national forests, for example, belong as much to a resident of New York City as they do to a resident of Central Oregon. It seems unfair to use the New Yorker's money to provide a boat-launch ramp for a water-skier from Sisters, or Prineville, or Bend.

This was the concept which led to the proposal for the user-fee type of financing for the development of recreation facilities. The proposal now before a Senate committee is the first step. There are some provisions which are too unpalatable, perhaps, and should be changed. The committee undoubtedly will change them. It is highly unlikely, in any event, the whole thing will be thrashed out before the next Congress convenes, in January of 1965.

Job wanted

Now that it appears Mme. Nhu and her family are out of jobs in Viet Nam, those members of the family who escaped the uprising

University of Oregon football

The stadium project for the University of Oregon has stirred up some controversy. A site has been selected across the Willamette River from the main campus; but now President Arthur S. Flemming favors a location on or near Hayward Field, adjacent to the campus. This worries the county people who are planning a development on the other side of the river, fearing sale of the university's tract might lead to a conflicting use. Dr. Flemming has sought to quiet this fear.

Another bogey has been raised over Portland's interest in staging big games in that city, fearing it would lose out if a new stadium is built at Eugene. A few days ago the Oregonian ran a story by Garry Pratt, its business editor, who had toted up the business which the Washington-Oregon game brought

will be looking for some little activity to pay the bills. Mme. Nhu herself might be a good bet for a receptionist in a butcher shop.

to the city the weekend it was played. The paper indicated Portland might "settle" if that game were kept in the big city, though the other games are played in Eugene, which is where President Flemming thinks they should be played. The promise of big crowds in Portland however is tempting to the graduate manager.

Our big universities find football a profitable business, so much so they can finance big stadiums. The University athletic fund is well heeled, and a new stadium is in early prospect. As far as Portland is concerned if Multnomah stadium succumbs to the wrecker's ball it will have no place to stage a big football game, or league baseball either, though the latter sport is mighty short of breath in Portland now.—(Oregon Statesman)

Italy has had nearly all types of government

By Ray Moseley
UPI Staff Writer

ROME (UPI)—In more than 2,000 years actively on the world scene, Italy has had almost every type of government devised by man—republic, empire, the Church, monarchy, fascist dictatorship, occupation and democracy.

Less than 15 years ago, Italy disappeared behind the Iron Curtain. It still has the largest Communist party in the Western world.

Yet the country is firmly independent, and going through a new renaissance in industry and the arts.

This boot-shaped land jutting into the warm waters of the Mediterranean evokes superlatives in almost every field. Some of the greatest minds of civilization were born on its soil. They left their mark.

Stub your toe while walking anywhere in Italy and you've probably uncovered an ancient temple, tomb or masterpiece of statuary.

Much lies buried. But so many treasures still stand or have been re-created along with new marvels of our age.

Proud Of Heritage
The Italians—all 50,600,000 of them—are fiercely proud of their heritage and place in the sun.

Italy gave birth to the Roman Empire, which at the height of power in the second century ruled almost all of the then known world—from Britain and the Iberian Peninsula in the West, Egypt in the south to part of what is now Russia in the east.

Its rulers tried to wipe out Christianity at its inception. Yet, Rome became the stronghold of the new religion and has been the center of the Roman Catholic world for 1,600 years.

It led Europe out of the Dark Ages beginning in the 14th century, with the Renaissance—the greatest flowering of creative genius the world has ever seen.

But this peninsula could not weld itself into a nation after the fall of the Roman Empire, not until 1870—94 years after the United States proclaimed its independence.

Nation Of Contrasts
Some people prefer to think there are two Italys.

One is the Italy of booming factories, skyscraper cities and a style of living similar to that in the United States. This is the rich, modern Italy of the north, centered around the cities of Turin and Milan.

These northerners don't even look "Italian"—most are fair-skinned and even blonde.

The other Italy is the "poor south"—stagnating poverty and unemployment, superstitions, ignorance and social customs which have not changed since Medieval times.

The teeming slums of Naples compete with squalor with those of Sicily. Both spawn the Mafia and bandits and swarthy, unsmiling peasants who seem to be born "old" as worn out as the land they till.

Most of the 10 million Italians who emigrated to the United States and elsewhere at the turn of the century and since fled from that Italy. For better or worse they created an image of their nation abroad.

With 116,237 square miles of land area, Italy is roughly the size of Arizona. Yet its population of 50,600,000 equals that of New York, California, Pennsylvania and Michigan combined.

A Farming People
Despite mechanical marvels (booming automobile industry employs about 1.8 million persons and one Italian in 20 owns a car) this is a largely farming nation—wheat, corn and rice. And of course, fruit and wines.

Tourism brings more than 19 million visitors to Italy each year. Also they pour an estimated \$700 million into the economy. Italian fashions are another major source of income.

Working Italians average about \$24.60 a week and, except for white-collar workers, most put in a six-day, 48-hour week. Their pay is somewhat below the European average, but higher than it was just a few years ago.

Everyone in Italy complains of prices. The new prosperity has been partially offset by a rise in living costs. The purchasing power of the lire has dropped 20 per cent in the last 10 years. An Italian has to work more than two hours for a choice steak, 40 minutes for a pack of cigarettes, 21 hours for a pair of shoes, 74 hours for a tailor-made suit of average quality.

Italians own 2.8 million televisions sets and 2.5 million automobiles. They spend more money on movies than any other form of entertainment. After that, they prefer sports—principally soccer. Italians invented opera, but it ranks a poor third in popular support.

By A. Robert Smith
Bulletin Correspondent

WASHINGTON — "It's tremendously challenging," says Dr. William Unsoeld, the Oregon State professor who conquered Mt. Everest, "and it's extremely difficult—the stakes are considerable."

With these words Willi Unsoeld characterized not his triumphant ascent of the great mountain but the work of his Peace Corps project in Nepal, the Asiatic buffer between Tibet and India.

Since August he has been head of the Peace Corps mission in Nepal, having served nearly a year as deputy representative, save for three months leave of absence on the Mt. Everest expedition.

Currently Unsoeld is hospitalized in Bethesda Naval Medical Center here with hepatitis which he contracted in Nepal. There's no treatment other than complete rest, which he is now getting. In Nepal he tried to continue to direct the Peace Corps work from his hospital bed and suffered a relapse. He was flown here last week for blood and liver tests. His feet are swathed in bandages, for nine of his toes were removed in Nepal due to frostbite suffered on the Everest climb.

The project in Nepal started with 70 volunteers who concentrated on teaching in the schools and helping farmers in outlying areas. English, home economics, science and vocational training skills were taught in high schools. The ag-

Capital Report

Dr. Unsoeld, conqueror of Mt. Everest, finds Peace Corps work very challenging

riculture effort has focused on helping improve chicken farming.

"The native chickens are as tough as leather," said Unsoeld. "You can't stick a fork into one unless it has been cooked in a pressure cooker."

They have introduced a Rhode Island Red strain, worked on developing cheap brooders, improved chicken houses made of bamboo elevated off the ground to cut the extremely high mortality rate of about 80 per cent, he explained.

One of his best Peace Corps volunteers was a Negro from Mississippi who said working in the outlying rural areas, with its sugar cane and chicken farms, was much like home. For some of the others, life in Nepal is very unlike home.

There is no electricity outside Katmandu, the capital; drinking water is hand carried from a central tap; there are only outside privies; and some volunteers live in thatched huts which they built, said Unsoeld.

An additional group of 39 Peace Corps recruits arrived in October to begin working with local leaders on self-help public improvements to provide better water supply, irrigation, sanitation facilities.

Foreign aid money has helped with such projects all over the world, but Unsoeld pointed out that in the Nepal project his colleagues would be helping to foster an element of democracy, such as it is on a primitive scale in this absolute monarchy. This will be done by

their working with the five elected elders in each village who in turn elect similar officials at district, zonal and national levels.

"We hope to get them to appreciate the potential of democracy," said Unsoeld. "But it's extremely difficult. We're facing a couple of millennia of tradition."

Because of the strategic location of Nepal between India and the Communist-dominated world, American efforts are regarded as especially important. China and Russia are active in Nepal providing aid for sugar mills and tobacco processing plants.

Unsoeld hopes to return to his post in December for the remainder of his two-year hitch which runs until September, 1964. After that his intention presently is to return to the faculty at Oregon State, where he is an assistant professor of philosophy and religion. Ironically, Unsoeld got into this field, after majoring in physics as an OSU undergraduate, because he decided, on a mountain climbing trip in India in 1948, to become a missionary. He returned to school for a bachelor's degree in divinity and a doctorate in philosophy—but he doesn't expect ever to be a formal missionary.

"My strengths are in teaching," he said. "But the Peace Corps is doing the same thing as the missionaries. We are testifying to our faith by performing social development work in the country where we serve."

Britain prepares to draw line against Sukarno

By Phil Newsom
UPI Staff Writer

Notes from the foreign news cables:

SUKARNO:
Britain is getting set to draw a line against any further expansionist aims which may be entertained by Indonesian President Sukarno. British diplomats believe that Sukarno plans to press ahead with his campaign against the new Malaysian federation and some believe he dreams of an Indonesian empire stretching from Singapore to the borders of Australia.

Britain's decision to strengthen the Far Eastern fleet with two missile ships is part of a policy now being put into operation.

NORTH AFRICA:

French officials are frankly skeptical about the effectiveness of the Algerian-Moroccan cease fire pact. It is obvious, they say, that the two nations are in sharp conflict on the evacuation of military positions held at present. A renewal of the fighting is not ruled out in Paris. The situation is further complicated by the sharp personal differences between Morocco's King Hassan II and Algerian Premier Ahmed Ben Bella, and the military aid being extended the latter by Egypt.

RED DILEMMA:

Sources close to the Japanese foreign office say that Communist China today finds herself caught up in one of those contradictions that are supposed to afflict only the non-Communist world. She feels she must rebel against the "soft" Russians or lose the forward momentum of her own revolution. This policy has cost her the Soviet aid she so badly needs. Hence her revived interest in trade with the West—which in Communist eyes is a desperate interest indeed.

DE GAULLE:

If French President Charles de Gaulle really intends to make all the international excursions reported under consideration for the coming year, he will be a very busy man. He already has been reported planning a visit to Latin American nations, and possibly topping that trip off with a visit to Washington and a conference with President Kennedy. Now preparations are also being made for a De Gaulle visit to New Delhi. Some say the Indian trip even could come before the first of the year.

TIE-UP:

Wednesday's scheduled walk-out by workers in France's state-owned electrical industry is likely to cause the biggest industrial tie-up in France since the nationwide strikes last spring. All electric commuter railroad services, Paris subway services and hundreds of industrial plants will be hit.

Barbs

The fellow who doesn't have the ambition to begin is the first to criticize a quitter.

In some homes life is full of stumbling blocks if the baby who got them for his birthday isn't taught to pick them up.



Most watches and a lot of women are self-winding.

As far as some couples are concerned all during the show at a drive-in theater is intermission.

Washington Merry-go-round

Elections offer barometer of Kennedy's popularity

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — Within the next thirty-six hours John F. Kennedy will be able to read a fairly accurate barometer of how much reelection opposition he will face in November, 1964. The barometer will be in the form of city and state elections in which Republicans, more hopeful as a result of civil rights infighting among Democrats and a possible Washington Profumo scandal, will do their best to knock the Democrats for a loop.

Traditionally the signs of defeat or victory can be detected in mid-term elections one year in advance, sometimes two years in advance. That was why the President worked so hard in last year's congressional elections and came out amazingly well.

But next week it may be a different story. Here is the roll call of key election battles and how they are likely to turn out: Kentucky—Republicans, who recently elected a Louisville mayor for the first time in thirty years, are campaigning all-out to elect Louis B. Nunn as governor in this normally Democratic state. They are encouraged by the Democratic split between Gov. Bert Combs and the ebullient ex-governor Happy Chandler.

However, Happy's bitter attack on three of his old friends, Joe Leary, Henry Lee Waterfield, and Mac Walters, for supporting the Democratic candidate, Ned Breathitt, has soured a lot of Chanderites, and the chances are strong that the Democratic ticket will win.

Philadelphia—This will be the most important JFK barometer in the nation. For eleven years Philadelphia has been under Democratic mayors after some 75 years of Republican rule. Two of the Democrats, Sen. Joe Clark and Richardson Dilworth, injected new vitality into the elderly and somewhat decrepit city.

But Mayor James H. J. Tate, who inherited the job when Dilworth retired to run for governor, has been a hard-luck executive and the big 331,000 majority which swung the tide to Kennedy in 1960 has dwindled until it's now anybody's race.

This time the Republicans have divided the heavy Catholic vote by running James T. McDermott against Tate, thus pitting two Irish Catholics against each other. Whichever wins, this will be the first time a Catholic has been elected mayor of the Quaker city.

Latest hard luck to befall Tate has been a picket line of

firemen, demanding higher pay and for a time proposing to wear Ku Klux Klan hoods to prevent their identification.

It's anybody's race in Philadelphia, but whoever wins, the 331,000 margin by which Kennedy won last time will evaporate.

San Francisco — This is another test case of Democratic strength in a state which Kennedy has to win to get re-elected. Here Jack Shelly, a popular Democratic congressman and former head of the Teamsters, had gone home expecting a walk-away victory. Just the opposite has been the case.

Harold Dobbs, Republican, serving as acting mayor under George Christopher, has made surprising headway, and the race could go either way tomorrow.

Mississippi — For the first time since reconstruction days, the Republicans are seriously pushing a candidate: Rubel Phillips, a Goldwater conservative with plenty of Texas oil money behind him.

Mississippi elections don't usually mean much. The battle is between Democratic factions in the primary. But this time Democrats are snapping out of their November lethargy to vote for Lt. Gov. Paul Johnson, an unreconstructed segregationist, who won headlines in the "Ole Miss" dispute. He will undoubtedly win—which will be no victory for Kennedy.

The Texas Right Wing

In the two congressional races, the Republicans will win with Albert W. Johnson in the 23rd district of Pennsylvania, while the Democrats will capture the seat of liberal Democrat Homer Thornberry of Austin, Tex.

The interesting phase of this race will be how much support is rolled up by Frank B. McGehee, an organizer of the National Indignation Convention and one of the recent hecklers of Adlai Stevenson in Dallas. McGehee is now running for Congress. So is Jim Dobbs, former "life line" employee of right-wing oilman H. L. Hunt.

However, the two top Texas candidates will probably be J. J. Pickle, a conservative backer of Vice President Johnson; and Jack Ritter, backed by Negro-labor and liberal voters. There will be a run-off.

There are the key races to watch tomorrow. On their outcome will depend how much of a battle John F. Kennedy faces one year from this week.

Municipal Merry-Go-Round

Here is how other city elec-

Columbia ports are urged for wheat shipments

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Rep. Walter Norblad, R-Ore., has requested the Department of Commerce to use ports on the Columbia River in the routing of wheat bound for Russia.

Norblad made the request in a letter to Commerce Secretary Luther Hodges. The Oregon Republican stressed the facilities available at river ports and the experience of longshoremen in the handling of grain shipments.

"Wheat and wheat products account for a major portion of the Northwest's agricultural output," he said in the letter.

"And it would be of advantage to all concerned if a substantial portion of the wheat being sold to the Soviet Union is routed through the Columbia River ports of Astoria and Portland and Longview and Vancouver, Wash.," he wrote.

tions shape up around the nation:

Mayor John Collins, Democrat, will be re-elected in Boston. Mayor J. Bracken Lee, ultra right-wing Republican, will be re-elected in Salt Lake City.

Democrat Mayor Richard C. Lee will win again in New Haven. Mayor Lewis W. Cutrer, a Democrat, will be re-elected for a fourth term as mayor of Houston.

In Akron, Ohio, Mayor Edward O. Erickson, Democrat, is expected to win over Even J. Ward, Republican. The race in Indianapolis is close between Republican Clarence T. Drayer and Democrat John J. Barton, the former chief of State Police.

In Columbus, Ohio, Maynard Sensenbrenner, Democratic mayor for two previous terms, is expected to stage a comeback over the Republican incumbent, Ralston Westlake.

Alaska

ACROSS

- Alaskan neighbor
- Alaskan capital
- Pettitioner (law)
- Flower spikes
- Most infirm
- Night mist
- Text
- Scopes
- Arouse
- Circle (comb. form)
- Vigor (Scott)
- Value
- Carbohydrate (suffix)
- Alaskan river
- Headpiece
- Bent
- 553 (Roman)
- Marry (coll.)
- Undergo (Scott)
- Conjunction
- Sea off
- Borneo
- State
- Alaskan native
- Blind duct (anat.)
- Northernmost cape
- Design
- Spheres of action
- Accumulates
- Relaxa, as type

DOWN

- Alaskan boat
- Clear
- First word of Massachusetts' motto
- Supreme spirit (Hindu)
- Dawn goddess
- Vedas
- Egglike
- Sea rover
- Jewelry alloy
- Valued Alaskan metal
- Belgian river
- Network (anat.)
- Alaskan island
- Comet train
- Ostrichlike bird
- Yard (ab.)
- Nickel (symbol) form
- Avoider
- Clans fixedly
- Expatriate
- Starlike
- Female name
- Spring fast
- Inner (comb. form)
- Ocean bird
- Garment
- Inspires with fear
- Rights (ab.)
- Tavern counter

Answer to Previous Puzzle

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41

42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51

1 Fool
2 Irish
3 exclamation
3 Title
4 In time (music)
5 Prescriber
6 Knack

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