

Things must be done according to established procedures'



The Eisenhower critics are not too pleased with Kennedy performance

WASHINGTON — One of the criticisms most often heard of the administration of Dwight D. Eisenhower was that he failed to drive hard enough in pushing his programs in Congress. Much of the criticism came from members of the Democratic party. Some was from Republicans. The Democrats, in particular, claimed the President outlined a reasonably good program in his various messages to Congress, then failed to put pressure upon members of his own party to get the program passed. Mr. Eisenhower, in fact, on some occasions got as much help from Lyndon Johnson and Sam Rayburn, Democratic leaders in Congress, as he did from his own party.

All this, they felt, would be changed under the administration of John F. Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy, they reasoned, knew the ropes in Congress better than any President in the current century, with the possible exception of Harry Truman. The new President had served in both houses. Johnson and Rayburn were out of the picture, but Mansfield and McCormack, who had taken their places, were skilled operators.

But it hasn't worked out that way. A couple of days spent around Congress, talking to members from both parties, will uncover a rather strong disaffection. This Congress is limping along, not accomplishing much of anything, and the country is becoming aware of it. Congressional mail contains considerable more criticism than is normal. Congress will not formally adjourn this year. A couple of short recesses are scheduled, but Congress will stay in session, formally, until the second session opens in January.

Legislation to which a high degree of importance was attached by the administration is hopelessly

bogged down. Civil rights is involved in a hassle. The foreign aid program is in deep trouble. There will be no tax cut this year, in spite of an effort by the President to place his own not-inconsiderable influence behind it. Medicare is sunk. Two Oregonians, Wayne Morse and Edith Green, have managed to blast loose an education bill, but it is only a part of the package the President requested.

Congressional members of both parties are somewhat less than enthused about the leadership extended by the White House. Some Democrats, in particular, are highly dissatisfied. Members of that party from the South, of course, are unhappy over civil rights, are doing everything possible to scuttle the program. But Northern Democrats are quite frank in their criticism of the President and the "Irish Mafia," his lobbying corps on Capitol Hill.

"Here we sit, accomplishing nothing, while a few people in our own party seem to be holding up the whole legislative process," one Democratic Senator told this newspaper. The next question was a natural one. Had the Republican leadership been less responsible than the Democratic leadership when the situation was reversed, when a Democratic President has replaced a Republican?

"No, not particularly," was the response. "The Democratic leadership of this Congress (Mansfield and McCormack) is less able to handle the situation than the previous top men (Johnson and Rayburn)."

Whether this appraisal is right or not, and there is little reason to doubt it, the fact remains that Congress is stumbling pretty badly this year. And many of its own members are not much more pleased with their lack of accomplishments than is the rest of the country.

Better get an expert

Bend's city commission has been asked to approve a rate increase for the trolley cable company which serves the city. City permission is necessary because the company got a 20-year franchise in 1956. More properly, it took one over from an earlier organization which decided not to go into the business.

The franchise was requested in order to limit competition. This is why most franchises are sought. They are given by regulatory authorities to enable heavy capital investments without the fear of competitive rate-cutting. Under franchises, investors usually accept a relatively low rate of return, about six per cent on the cost of facilities used in the business.

Usually, the city turns this chore, in effect, over to the State Public Utilities Commission. The power company, the gas company, and the telephone company have franchises from the city. But rates are adjusted by experts, working full time on the job. The city of Bend has no rate experts, on its commis-

sion or in its employ.

In this case, if the commission is so disposed, it might be worth while to insist the company furnish the funds for the city to hire a rate expert. Such an expert could determine the profit picture of the company on standard rate-making bases. Are salaries paid by the company in effect dividends being paid to stockholders? Is the evaluation of its facilities for income-tax purposes being confused with the real replacement cost of the system? Should stockholders be required to put up more equity capital, reducing the company's debt load?

This is the sort of question a rate expert would ask. If he got the answers, he would be able to construct a financial statement which would be useful for the city commission, in its new role as a utility rate-maker. Without such a statement the city would be on pretty shaky grounds in granting the increase asked. And if the company didn't want to follow such a procedure, it could forego the increase.

Third of 5 Parts
By Harry Ferguson
UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Sen. Barry Goldwater regards the federal government as a spendthrift giant who devotes too much time to poking his big nose into the private affairs of the taxpayers who support him. He wants the giant to flex his muscles a bit and slap down the Communists.

"The farmer is told how much wheat he can grow," Goldwater says. "The wage earner is at the mercy of national union leaders whose great power is a direct consequence of federal labor legislation. The business man is hampered by a maze of government regulations, and often by direct government competition . . . increasingly the federal government sets the standards of education, health and safety."

It would require a small book

to set down in detail Goldwater's entire political philosophy. But here is a summary of how he stands on the big issues today.

FOREIGN POLICY

Favors breaking diplomatic relations with Russia and all other Communist governments. Lukewarm toward the United Nations and would advocate withdrawing if Communist China were admitted. A tight blockade against Cuba, establishment of a single Cuban government in exile and the equipping of a Cuban exile army. Supplies and equipment to be supplied by air by the United States if the exile army attempted to overthrow Fidel Castro. Foreign aid is too "scatter gun" and should utilize a "rifle approach" aimed at specific areas where we could gain advantage over the Russians. Approves of technical assistance to foreign nations and the concept of the

Peace Corps. More foreign aid money should be put into loans, less into grants. Opposes the nuclear test ban treaty.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Goldwater personally is an integrationist. The Goldwater Department Store in Phoenix employs about 25 Negroes and as adjutant general of the Air National Guard he was instrumental in desegregating the organization. Opposes the civil rights bill now before Congress and believes there are already enough laws on the books if the executive branch of the government would only enforce them. Favors leaving, as much as possible, all civil rights matters to the individual states within the framework of the Supreme Court decision on schools, and would not go any further than "moral persuasion."

TAXES

Opposed in theory to the

graduated income tax but, realistically speaking, realizes it cannot be abolished. Opposes any tax reduction without a substantial cut in federal expenditures. Believes the proposed top corporation tax of 48 per cent is too high and the top of 70 per cent on individual incomes is confiscatory. Believes present tax laws are too complicated and favors a complete new tax code. Strongly favors reduction in federal expenditures and deplors trend toward giving more power to federal government which he says has been going on for 30 years. Believes the agricultural program would be one of the best places to cut federal expenditures.

WELFARE

Does not favor repealing any of the existing welfare programs, but would bar the introduction of any new ones. Would try to persuade the states that they should gradually take over the welfare pro-

gram because they can do cheaper. Social Security should be made "flexible and voluntary." A man who thought he could provide better retirement for himself should not be forced to pay Social Security taxes.

LABOR

Union leaders have too much power derived from federal legislation. Would not propose national "right to work" law but has an amendment to the Taft-Hartley law giving the states the right to decide whether there should be an open shop. In the absence of state legislation calling for a union shop, there would be an open shop.

POLITICS

Would support a liberal Republican for president in 1964 and would expect liberal Republicans to support him if nominated.

Next: Perils and pitfalls on the road to the nomination.

Washington Merry-go-round

Mme. Nhu's intransigence caused revolt in Viet Nam

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON—There was a lot more to the last hectic efforts of Madame Nhu to keep her family in control in South Viet Nam than the public knew about.

At the very last moment she had a warning that the Viet Nam special forces, long paid by Central Intelligence, but recently cut off, were likely to turn against her strong-man husband and President Diem, her brother-in-law. She rushed from San Francisco back to Los Angeles and phoned Saigon. She got through to the palace, but no one answered the phone. The revolt had just started.

Earlier than this, and before Mme. Nhu left for the United States, she had flatly refused to make any of the concessions urged by Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge. Kennedy had persuaded Lodge, a Republican and a Protestant, to take the most difficult of all diplomatic assignments and straighten out Viet Nam. Too many Americans were being killed; too much money was being spent; too many Buddhists were being persecuted by the Catholic Vietnamese Government.

Lodge had demanded drastic reforms — freedom of religion, freedom of the press, free speech, and more economic aid for the masses of the people instead of the reigning aristocracy. Without this, he argued, there could be no defeat of communism. U.S. troops would have to remain in Viet Nam indefinitely.

President Diem and his brother were willing to go along, but Mme. Nhu said no. She put her dainty foot down so vigorously that the male members of the triumvirate gave in.

After that, the United States

pulled the plug on the \$250,000 quarterly installments to the special forces — which had been raiding Buddhist pagodas — cut off money to Nhu's secret police and scrapped the \$2,000,000 monthly import of surplus U.S. food.

This meant that the downfall of the Diem regime was only a matter of time.

Lonely Lady

A lot of people are now feeling sorry for Madame Nhu, lonely, mourning and reported broke in California. Unquestionably she put up a gallant fight. She had come to the United States to reverse, single-handed, the weight of the Kennedy financial boycott of her family's government. It was her hope by rousing public opinion, and through her good friend, Cardinal Spellman, chief patron of Saigon, to force the Kennedy Administration to change its mind.

In some respects she was the Madame Chiang Kai-shek of Southeast Asia. Mme. Chiang, also with a strong religious background (a Methodist), came to the United States in the postwar years to win support for her husband and Nationalist China. The two strong-willed women both refused to let their husbands yield to the changing times of their country.

Had Chiang Kai-shek initiated some of the social reforms in China that he has since adopted in Formosa, he would still be governing the Chinese mainland. And had Mme. Nhu permitted freedom of religion, the press, and used some of the U.S. aid millions for the benefit of the Vietnamese people, her husband and brother-in-law would be alive today and she would not be living lonely in Los Angeles.

Long, hard look is planned into farm, business future

By Gaylord P. Godwin
UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Agriculture Department will take a long, hard look at economic prospects for agriculture and business during the 41st annual Agricultural Outlook Conference here Nov. 18-21.

Department economists will examine economic facts and interpret them from a standpoint of agriculture for the coming year. In fact, the conference considers primarily "the agricultural outlook for 1964." The conference is a fact finding and fact interpreting workshop which is based on a continuous year-round activity.

Agricultural and home economists from state extension services and land grant colleges, along with representatives of farm organizations and businesses interested in farm prospects will attend the four-day meeting.

The Economic Research Service (ERS), which issues outlook and situation reports about agriculture during the year, is coordinating the conference. Other department agencies with speakers at the conference include the Federal Extension Service, Statistical Reporting Service, Foreign Agricultural Service, and the Agricultural Research Service.

The extension service is the department's educational arm which helps spread agricultural economic information throughout the country.

Outlook is part of the department's intelligence system. Together with crop and livestock reports and market news, outlook provides a continuing flow of information of the situation in agriculture and the most probable developments in the future.

U.S. expecting big new drive by Vietnamese

By Phil Newsum
UPI Staff Writer

Notes from the foreign news cables:

VIET NAM OFFENSIVE:

American intelligence sources in Southeast Asia look for the new military regime in South Viet Nam to start a big new drive against the Communist Viet Cong guerrillas some time this month. They say that Lt. Gen. Duong Van Minh, or "Big Minh," the chairman of the revolutionary council, is a soldier's soldier who likes to attack. The sources say that following the overnight coup, Vietnamese troops showed more esprit de corps than at any time since the war with the Viet Cong broke out. Men of the 7th Division marched out of Saigon carrying their rifles reversed, barrel end first, a traditional infantry symbol that the battle was fought and won.

COLD STORAGE:

It now appears that the American - proposed multi - nation nuclear force will be put into virtual cold storage until next year. Little concrete progress has been made in exploratory talks. Britain, approaching a general election, still is cool to the idea and only the Germans appear to believe in its effectiveness. NATO ministers will discuss it again when they meet for their annual review of NATO defenses next month.

SHOWCASE:

British Prime Minister Sir Alec Douglas - Home's excellent showing in winning his own seat in the House of Commons means that the Conservatives will push him into the limelight at every possible opportunity to build a winning image for the upcoming general elections. By implication and by direct attack they will seek to contrast Home's forthrightness as against the alleged devious methods of Labor leader Harold Wilson. There will be some plain speaking from both sides when Home and Wilson confront each other in Commons. Both will be talking right at the voters.

ON WAY OUT?

Western political experts are speculating that East German Communist strongman Walter Ulbricht at last may be on his way out of power — either voluntarily or involuntarily. The speculation is based on the fact that Ulbricht missed meetings of the East German politburo and the state council, both of which he heads.

Barbs

So is the cost of Christmas shopping, General Sherman.

Come winter and anybody worth his salt will throw it on icy sidewalks.



It's great to be out in the woods in the Fall getting close to nature, but when it rains it's too close.

There are still a lot of one-party lines and the one party is either a teen-age son or daughter.

THE BULLETIN

Wednesday, November 13, 1963

An Independent Newspaper

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

Why has it taken Senate so long to do so little?

By William Theis
UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Why has it taken the Senate so long to accomplish so little?

Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, D-Conn., triggered a spate of soul-searching oratory when he charged that Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield, Mont., was responsible for the Senate's "dribbling" pace.

"If we're going to get about our business, he's got to be a leader and say no sometime," Dodd said. He did not spare Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen, Ill. He said the opposition "has become so complacent, so soft, so cozy that it doesn't amount to much."

As is his custom, the mid-mannered Mansfield turned the other cheek, insisting that Congress' record required no apologies. Dirksen blasted Dodd and said the Connecticut Democrat was displaying "cerebral incoherence."

The Dodd outburst and the ensuing debate pointed up the mounting frustration on Capitol Hill over the legislative slowdown, however. It appears that this session will end without final action on either civil rights or tax cut legislation — the two big issues President Kennedy wanted settled in 1963.

Some Blame Others

Mansfield and — to a lesser extent — Dirksen are easy targets, fellow senators say, but neither should bear the blame for the slowdown.

They say the blame should be spread farther afield — the White House, the House of Representatives, Southern lawmakers fighting civil rights legislation, not to mention the Senate's system of rules branded "archaic" by liberals.

You can put 90 per cent of it down to civil rights," one veteran senator declared. "And the blame belongs as much downtown (the White House) as in Congress."

Once President Kennedy switched his 1963 program in midstream and decided to push for an omnibus civil rights bill "a lot of people began to sit on things," he said. That meant a little delay here, an extra batch of witnesses to be heard there — anything to produce a stretch-out of congressional business.

"The only way Southerners have of modifying the civil rights bill so they can perhaps live with it is to force it into the election year," the senator said. "And there isn't too much that Mike Mansfield or anyone

else can do about it, under our system."

Blames Archaic Rules

Senate Republican William Thomas H. Kuchel, Calif., blames the Senate's "archaic rules" for most of the trouble.

"You couldn't put Paul the Apostle in the majority leadership seat and have him conduct the business of the country with the rules we have," he said.

Mansfield has suffered in his appraisals because he follows the flamboyant Lyndon Johnson as floor leader. Johnson, now vice president and moved from the legislative battleground, liked to dramatize his victories and screen his defeats. Mansfield, a pipe-smoking former college professor, admits that "glamor is not the hallmark" of his performance.

Part of the leadership problem on the Democratic side lies in holding together the differing wings of the party. Northern liberals and Southern conservatives take a lot of organizational trouble-shooting to keep voting harness.

Mansfield's problem in the regard was magnified recently by the departure of the majority secretary, Robert G. (Bobby) Baker. Now under investigation for possible conflict of interest because of outside business deals, Baker resigned his post Oct. 7.

His outside activities aside, Democratic senators agree that Bobby provided a needed conduit for action orders and coordination among Democratic members. A South Carolina who had spent 21 years around the Senate, he was an agile and effective go-between aide to the leadership.

But the legislative problem already had gotten out of hand when Baker stepped out. He real loss may be felt more next year.

From time to time there has been speculation that Mansfield might give up the majority leadership, even give up his Senate seat to return to academia. He is a candidate for re-election in 1964 and favored to win, however.

The current spate of criticism will not cause him to step out of the leadership, intimates said.

"Even if he wanted to, he wouldn't let him," said a Democratic senator. "He's too easy-going at times for his own good, but that can change. Besides, we're all to blame for this situation. And some of us are ashamed of what just happened."

1776

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Light Horse	1 Tropical fruit
2 "Harry"	2 Muse of poetry
3 Breed's	3 Finisher
4 Battle	4 Chance
5 British General	5 Iris (comb. form)
6 Marine eagle	6 Enticement
7 African wild sheep	7 Tongue-shaped
8 Spoken	8 Greek seasonal division
9 "Anthony"	9 Valuable minerals
10 Weaver's reed	10 Lumps
11 Communist	11 Otherwise
12 New Zealand	12 Soul
13 French admiral	13 Stock buying (1771)
14 Lord	14 Hovel
15 British statesman	15 Thefts
16 Shoshonean Indian	16 Lifetimes
17 Wall paintings	17 Mistake
18 Part of head	18 Fuss
19 American revolutionary victory	19 Stampede
20 Hindustani	20 Presently
21 Presently	21 Presently
22 Presently	22 Presently
23 Presently	23 Presently
24 Presently	24 Presently
25 Presently	25 Presently
26 Presently	26 Presently
27 Presently	27 Presently
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50 Presently	50 Presently

Answer to Previous Puzzle

1 Adam	2 Adam	3 Adam	4 Adam	5 Adam	6 Adam	7 Adam	8 Adam	9 Adam	10 Adam
11 Adam	12 Adam	13 Adam	14 Adam	15 Adam	16 Adam	17 Adam	18 Adam	19 Adam	20 Adam
21 Adam	22 Adam	23 Adam	24 Adam	25 Adam	26 Adam	27 Adam	28 Adam	29 Adam	30 Adam
31 Adam	32 Adam	33 Adam	34 Adam	35 Adam	36 Adam	37 Adam	38 Adam	39 Adam	40 Adam
41 Adam	42 Adam	43 Adam	44 Adam	45 Adam	46 Adam	47 Adam	48 Adam	49 Adam	50 Adam