'He says that after the bloodletting he can bring us peace'

Hopes for a quick solution to Oregon's problems go to pot

Both Governor Mark Hatfield and the leadership of Oregon's Legislature had hoped, at the start of the current special session, it would be a simple matter for the lawmakers to come to Salem for a few days, pass a couple of bills, and go home. After all, the Governor already had done most of the work in cutting back state expenditures. If the Legislature would only pass the bill speeding up collection of withholding taxes, and make it possible for the Governor to cut back basic school funds, the job would be done.

It just hasn't worked out that way. In the period between the failure of the tax program on Oct. 15 and the present time, lots of persons have discovered they had more at stake in the election than they realized at first. Legislators are under pressure to be highly selective in tax cuts. It's a sort of "I don't care what you do to the other fellow, but leave mine alone" situation.

Attorney General Thornton has ruled the Governor has no authority on his own other than to cut across the board. If he wants to cut 10 per cent he must cut everyone 10 per cent. He can't arrive at the figure by cutting some things out all together, and leaving other things alone.

Then along came Boardman. The idea of making some space-age industrial development out of the old Boardman bombing range and nearby land has been a pet of the Governor's for some time. The 1961 Legislature passed a program to put up a lot of state money for the program. The 1963 Legislature corrected some flaws in the original law. Now the special session, which supposedly met only to cut expenses and go home, is being asked to pungle up another big chunk of dough.

Secretary of State Howell Appling put the whole thing in some perspective when he said he wished the state had never involved itself in the Boardman deal, but it was too late to turn back now. One still wonders, however, how those interested in various phases of public education, or the state's welfare recipients, are going to like it if the Legislature cuts their pets to the bone, and puts up more money for the Boardman project at the same time. The Boardman thing has never been too popular. The latest fiasco makes it look as if the planning on the whole thing has been woefully inadequate from the beginning.

The Senate has refused to even consider a cigarette tax. The Legislature has refused to cut its own pay, or take wives off the payroll during the regular sessions, or indicate in any way that what is good for Peter (education and welfare) is good for Paul (the Legislature). It appears a good many members of the Legislature are quite willing to make this session their last one.

Oregon IS important

Announcement that travellers from Iron Curtain countries would be barred from more Oregon counties will come as a surprise to many residents of the state. The visitors are prohibited from seeing large parts of Oregon because our government feels they may be spies. Oregonians for years have felt the state was not getting its share of federal defense spending. In fact there was some doubt the state was getting any defense money at all. But, it appears these impressions have been in error. Obviously, Oregon IS important in the defense installation field. Trouble is, the installations are all secret, and staffed by ghosts.

Not the only place

The Eugene Register-Guard, in discussing the recent flap over the poor record of a number of students taking the state's bar examination, says there must be a double standard. Bar examiners must require a higher degree of proficiency in the use of English than is required in law school. And this is probably true. Law schools are trying to get students to understand legal concepts. Bar examiners are trying to determine not only how well students understand them, but how well they can express them to courts, juries, other lawyers, and clients.

One suspects if the Register-Guard will take a trip around a few college English departments, the newspaper will find a far more prevalent double standard in English usage exists. The Bulletin, for a number of years, has conducted informal surveys of students who have gone on to college from various Central Oregon high schools. Most of them have been unhappy with the preparation they have received in English. They complain that high school English has given them little background for the work required of them in college.

And colleges complain, too. Too often, many college English teachers say, high school youngsters spend so much time absorbing ideas they have no skill in expressing the ideas. College teachers don't all handle the problem if it exists, in the same manner. English teachers are likely to grade pretty hard on the mechanics of usage; biology teachers are just as likely to pretty much ignore errors in spelling, or punctuation, or construction.

The double standard is not confined to differences between law teachers and bar examiners.

Capital Report

Oregon closed to Communist Countries mostly in retaliation for their acts

By A. Robert Smith
Bulletin Correspondent

WASHINGTON — President Kennedy has hinted that the chief reason for closing many sections of the country to travel by Communist bloc diplomats was to impair spying on nuclear missile bases.

Behind this decision was an incident involving a Hungarian diplomat who reportedly visited several new missile bases in the Northwest some months ago, including the new ICBM base being built at Great Falls, Mont., causing consternation at the Pentagon.

In Oregon the new travel order makes Multnomah, Morrow, Linn, Klamath, Coos and Benton counties off-limits to diplomats from Russia and the Eastern European Communist satellite nations of Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

Oregon has no nuclear missile bases, but these counties contain most of Oregon's few military installations, notably a jet fighter base at Klamath Falls as well as jet fighters based at Portland International Airport, the Air Force's SAGE base near Corvallis and the Navy's Boardman bombing range.

In addition, seven other Oregon counties, making 13 in all, were declared off-limits to Russian diplomats but not to satellite country diplomats. They are Lane, Douglas, Marion, Polk, Washington, Yamhill and Clackamas counties. For the past two years only five Oregon counties — Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Hood River and Multnomah — have been off-limits to Soviet diplomats.

Asked at his news conference by this reporter to explain the rationale of expanding this restricted area, Kennedy indicated that it is a harrassing retaliatory move against the Soviets.

"In the case of the Soviet Union, 26 per cent of their country is off-limits to the United States, and we have got the same percentage of ours," said the President. "If they would be willing to change that percentage or drop it, I think we would be willing too."

The newly imposed travel restrictions on satellite nation diplomats were explained by Kennedy in this way: "We have attempted to put some limitations on the travel of bloc military attaches, because we feel it is important to the security of the United States, and to the Alliance. The base of the alliance rests upon the nuclear forces of the United States. I think we have to protect their security. The Defense Department felt very strongly that this was important, for the security of the United States or otherwise it would not have been done."

Informed sources added that Communist intelligence work was being conducted by military attaches connected with East European embassies here who were free to travel anywhere in the country. The Hungarian diplomat who was snooping on Northwest missile bases apparently violated no restrictions.

The new order doesn't restrict Soviet tourists or newsmen, only diplomats. Officials explained that the order is designed to check the activities of trained military attaches who can gather valuable information about precise locations of missile bases and other likely Soviet targets if they are free to drive about the country in automobiles containing instruments used for such intelligence work.

The new order won't solve the problem of spies moving about the country, whether they be Americans or foreigners disguised as tourists.

Travel of cultural exchange groups, such as the Bolshoi ballet, or visiting Russian foresters, educators or engineers looking at dams, wouldn't be affected by the order.

Within closed Multnomah county, the city of Portland remains open to Red diplomats, but they must use rail or commercial air transportation to reach the city and not bus or auto transportation which would necessarily pass through closed areas.

Washington Merry-go-round

Nikita sees Berlin good place to irritate U.S.

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — During the backstage White House discussions over the Professor Barghoorn incident, all sorts of theories have been given for the hardening policies of Moscow.

The theories have ranged from Khrushchev's troubles with the Red Army, to a desire to show firmness against Red Chinese charges of appeasement, to the belief that some of the incidents were caused by subordinates without the knowledge of top men in the Kremlin.

It is, of course, true that Khrushchev has had his troubles with the Red Army, and last winter fired the Chief of Staff, Marshal Matzei Zakharov, and the Chief of Military Intelligence, Gen. I. A. Serov. This was the culmination of a running argument which apparently began when Khrushchev pulled Russian missiles out of Cuba in what military leaders considered an abject surrender to the United States.

Following Cuba, Marshal Malinovsky, the Minister of Defense, was reported irked and downgraded. Apparently he was not downgraded very much, because he continued on the job. But he certainly appeared to be irked, because he made a public statement differing with published accounts that his chief, Nikita Khrushchev, was really responsible for the great Russian victory at Stalingrad.

This was equivalent to Secretary of Defense McNamara saying publicly that John F. Kennedy was not a hero in the PT boat rescue in the South Pacific — a statement which, if made would undoubtedly result in Mr. McNamara's resignation. Malinovsky, however, did not resign.

Placating Red Chinese

There have been other differences between Khrushchev and the Red Army, including its pressure on him to resume nuclear testing in the late summer of 1961 and its vigorous opposition to a reduction in the officer strength in 1960.

Despite this friction, however, it's not believed that the Red Army is the over-riding reason for the worsening of US-USSR relations so soon after the test ban thaw.

Nor is the desire to combat Chinese accusations of appeasement considered an over-riding reason. It is true that an extremely important European Communist meeting is now taking place in Moscow and a decision is imminent as to whether the Chinese shall be expelled from the Communist brotherhood or relations improved.

The basic difference between Moscow and Peking is over coexistence with the Capitalist world, and it is possible that Khrushchev wants to toughen his tactics in order to meet the Chinese halfway without actually yielding to their basic policy that war is inevitable.

All of the above may influence Soviet strategy.

Khrushchev's Personal Mail

However, it's believed that the key to recent hardening of relations may be found in some personal letters which Khrushchev has written to President Kennedy plus some statements he has made to private visitors.

He told Kennedy in one letter that he considered the question of Berlin entirely separate from other East-West relations and that it had no bearing on the thaw. He gave the distinct impression that he would continue to press for a Berlin solution until he gets one. He told me last summer that the Berlin Wall was not to come down. It must remain. And in one letter to Kennedy he said, "We are like two men tugging on a rope" over Berlin.

Mr. K also told American visitors privately: "Berlin is a good place for us to step on your corns." In talking to another Western diplomat he said that it was a good idea to stir up the West from time to time, but that he fully intends to continue co-existence.

The above, plus retaliation for the arrest of Soviet spies in the United States, is probably the key to the Professor Barghoorn case and the general worsening of relations. Soviet officials, operating with their own government press, do not understand the impact of public opinion in the United States.

And, getting nettled and impatient over incidents in this country plus the long delays over Berlin negotiations, they react. After the Camp David talks with Eisenhower, it was expected that a summit conference would be called within a few weeks to discuss Berlin. It was postponed and postponed. With each postponement, Khrushchev boiled privately, until he boiled over publicly about the U-2 at the Paris meeting.

In Moscow last July, Averell Harriman persuaded Khrushchev to separate a test ban treaty from a non - aggression pact between NATO and the Warsaw pact nations.

Almost six months have now passed and there has still been no negotiation regarding a non-aggression pact. This is reported to be one of the chief reasons for Moscow's present needling ire.

ROUGH WOMEN

DETROIT (UPI) — An Ohio man told police Monday he was hailed by two women in a car as he was walking down a street, taken to an alley, beaten and robbed of $17.

Leonard Short, 26, Celina, Ohio, told officers he was accosted after getting in the car with the women.

He said he escaped once from their car and ran down the street but the women chased him, caught him and beat him some more.

They let him go, he said, after taking his wallet.

No settlement in sight in Yemen civil war

By Phil Newsom
UPI Staff Writer

It was last April 30 that United Nations Secretary General U Thant announced that both the United Arab Republic and Saudi Arabia had agreed to withdraw from the conflict within the Republic of Yemen at the tip of the Arabian Peninsula.

The theory was that without outside help, the civil war between Revolutionary Republican forces and the ousted Imam of Yemen soon would collapse and another potential explosion point in the Middle East be eliminated.

Now, more than six months later, the civil war continues with large parts of Yemen under Royalist control and an estimated 30,000 Egyptian troops still inside the country.

A United Nations observer mission continues its efforts toward peace but a settlement seems just about as far away as ever.

Beirut observers see in the Yemen struggle an extension of a much longer conflict which gradually is extending throughout the Middle East.

Nasser in Conflict

This is the fight for Arab leadership between President Abdel Gamal Nasser of the United Arab Republic and the Baath party which won control of Iraq last February in a military revolt, took over Syria last spring, and then seemingly lost Iraq in another armed coup this week.

The party functions through underground cells in Egypt and Jordan, is legal in Lebanon and has limited numbers of followers in both Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

It began as a philosophy discussed in the Damascus homes of its leaders in 1940 and emerged as a definite force in 1963 when it seized control first of Syria and then of Iraq. It has resisted Nasser's demands for one-man leadership but, as does he, professes its goal to be Arab unity and socialism.

In Yemen, there have been frequent reports of near-agreement on a government acceptable to both sides.

A major stumbling block has been the insistence of both Jordan and Saudia Arabia that whatever form of government finally is agreed upon, it must come after total withdrawal of Egyptian troops.

But, since there is a strong belief that Yemen's Republican regime would collapse without Egyptian aid, these demands meet strong resistance from Nasser.

There is also the question of selecting a man to head a compromise government.

THE BULLETIN

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My Nickel's Worth

"When men differ in opinion, both sides ought equally to have the advantage of being heard by the public." — Benjamin Franklin.

Blood collection poses problems

To the Editor:

At a dinner meeting held at the Ochoco Inn in Prineville last week, at which the Red Cross Blood Program was discussed, there were representatives from Redmond, Madras, Prineville, Bend, and the Portland Blood Center. Many problems of the Blood Program were explored in an effort to find solutions, but there were two trends brought to our attention by Mrs. Bertha Morton, assistant administrator of the Blood Center in Portland, which seemed to me to be of paramount importance.

The first was the trend on the part of the medical profession to use more and more of the blood fractions in the place of whole blood transfusions, and the second was the trend toward more and more open heart surgery operations.

In considering the first, I would like to say that I have heard people say that "if their blood was not good enough" to be used for whole blood transfusion, they would not donate. Such an attitude can only come from lack of understanding of the medical aspects. I cannot speak with the authority of a doctor, or even of a technician, but I can give an example that I think will explain away such an attitude.

There is in all normal blood something that causes clotting, and it is called fibrinogen. A person who is bleeding copiously because their blood lacks this clotting substance, could not be given five pints of whole blood fast enough to save them, but they can be given the concentrated fibrinogen which will act almost at once, and yet it takes five pints of blood to make one unit of fibrinogen, so it is evident that in many cases the blood fractions are more useful than the whole blood. There are many other substances made from blood of equal or greater importance, and they are all supplied to the hospitals by the Red Cross Blood Program at no cost for the blood itself, though there is a cost to the hospital, who passes it on to the patient, for the processing and distribution. This cost will be increased from the present rate of $4.50 a unit to $6 on Jan. 1, 1964.

The second trend is as natural as the first. More and more hospitals have put in open heart surgery machines, which means more and more such operations. This is encouraging news. When the University of Oregon Medical School Hospital was doing the only open heart surgery in Portland and could do only one operation a week, 250 patients were in urgent need of the operation and could not be taken care of. Now there are two hospitals giving this service and two more will start in a few months and Mrs. Morton said that when four hospitals are going strong, it will be necessary for every chapter to have a special heart surgery drawing in connection with nearly every regular Bloodmobile.

There are two big difficulties to meet with each of these special drawings. First is the difficulty of getting the donors. Everyone is most willing to donate for there is a personal appeal about giving your blood to a special person and knowing something of the patient's background and need, but unfortunately we cannot accept everyone who is willing to donate.

When the Red Cross agreed to furnish the blood for these special drawings, they did so with a condition. The condition was that they would furnish the blood provided they could do so without injuring their regular drawings on which the hospitals already rely for their other needs for blood. This means that regular donors cannot be accepted for special drawings. Also new donors cannot be accepted because we would have no way of knowing their blood type, and blood for these special drawings has to be of the same type as that of the patient. This means that we must go through our old cards and pick out all the people who have the right blood type, but who have not donated for years and call them on the phone to see if they are still available. They may have died or moved away, or got too old in the mean time, but on the other hand they may have stopped donating only because of a temporary illness or other reason and may now be able to start again, in which case we heave a sigh of relief and start looking for others who may also be available again. It takes hundreds of phone calls, for there can be no uncertainties. We must be sure of every donor, for the heart machine cannot be started until all the blood is there and tested.

The other difficulty is transportation of the blood to Portland. It must be drawn no earlier than noon on the day preceding the operation and must be in Portland for numerous tests as soon as possible after being drawn. The Civil Air Patrol flies the blood to Portland while the weather is suitable but in winter we cannot count on them and this year the bus schedules do not meet our need so it will probably be necessary to take the blood by private car to whichever hospital in Portland is to have the operation for which each Mobile is responsible.

Redmond was asked to have a special drawing this week for open heart surgery but was unable to solve the transportation problem so another chapter came to the rescue and took over the drawing, but when there are four hospitals needing these drawings, there will not be any other chapter to take over for us. They will be busy with their own heart surgery drawing. Some way this problem will have to be solved. Everything always seems to boil down to the fact that we will need more money, more blood, and more volunteers. Every problem solved, creates another, and the problems of the Blood Program cannot be solved by a computer. They can only be solved by people, people who are willing to give of their substance, their time, their blood, their skills, and their desire to help their fellowman. The Bloodmobile was in Sisters Monday from 3 to 7 p.m. and will be in Bend, Wednesday from 1:15 to 6:45 p.m.; and in Redmond Thursday from 2 to 6 p.m. There will be no special heart surgery drawing this time.

Sincerely,
Clare T. Taylor
Executive Secretary

Barbs

If you have two phones in your home and want to get some laughs, listen in on the conversation of teen-agers.

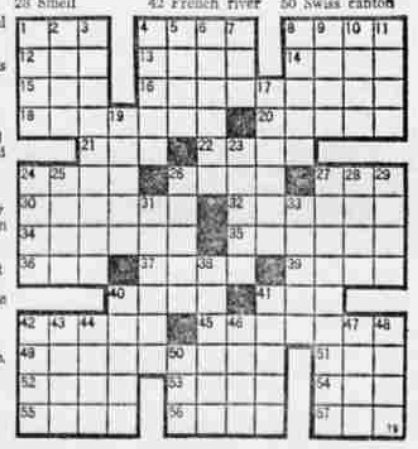
If the put-out of cigarettes were half as large as the output we'd have fewer forest fires.

Advice to parents: sock the kids who go barefoot in the Fall and flirt with a cold.

Some of the three-tone autos have two on the body and one in the back seat.

Things

ACROSS
1 Favorite pet of boys
4 Bird
8 Pedal digits
12 Chemical suffix
13 Operatic solo
14 Within (comb. form)
15 Sea (Fr.)
16 Potassium nitrate
18 Babble
20 Make amends
21 Yugoslav city
22 Headstrong
24 —— Eireann
26 Egyptian goddess
27 Distress signal
30 Evades
32 Mock
34 Desert animals
35 Redactor
36 Omager
37 Membership fees
39 Unadulterated
40 Newly-hatched chick
41 Beverage
42 Flies aloft
45 Lay too heavy a burden upon
49 Elevations
51 Island (Fr.)
52 Tropical plant
53 Lease
54 Rowing paddle
55 Male sheep (pl.)
56 Devotees
57 Recent (comb. form)

DOWN
1 Moist
2 Heavy blow
3 Flowers
4 Shoemakers' implements
5 Verbal
6 Lubricators
7 Burmese sprite
8 Ship's guns
9 Preposition
10 Paradise
11 Painful spot
17 Went by
19 Diacritical mark
23 Assistants
24 Ten times (prefix)
25 Exclamation
26 Upshot
27 Plight
28 Smell
29 Withered
31 Greatest in age
33 More mature
38 Aftersongs
40 Levers
41 Trials
42 French river
43 Spanish pot
44 Whit
46 Small aperture
47 Wings
48 Dry (comb. form)
50 Swiss canton

Answer to Previous Puzzle