



Answers to a questionnaire are not giving city information it needs

Ordinarily, the operating costs, the allocation of costs, and the net returns of the Bend TV Cable Company would remain the business of the company. Business entrepreneurs still are entitled in this country to go into various lines of endeavor, and make it or go broke. But the cable company placed itself in an unusual situation when it requested from the city of Bend a franchise, giving the city authority to set the rates the company may charge for its services.

Under terms of that franchise, the company recently requested the city commission to approve an increase in rates. The commission turned down the request. At about the same time the company, which had been delayed in its action, sent a questionnaire to its customers. Customers were asked to provide information, which the company will use to press the commission to grant a renewed application for a rate increase.

But the questionnaire does not give the city all the information it needs. And some of the information provided to date does not give the commission, normally not a rate-making body, much help. The commission will need further breakdowns before it can act intelligently on the company's request.

The company has not been too eager to pay for the costs the city would entail in hiring adequate help in studying the reasonableness of the rate increase. But the commission could accomplish the same thing by a simple amendment to the applicable city ordinance. The city could ascertain, rather simply, what such a rate study would cost. Then it could require that an application for an increase be accompanied by a processing and handling fee sufficient to cover the cost of the study.

The company states the purpose of the increase is to provide new and better services. Some of the services offered may not be of equal value to the services being taken away. But, the normal procedure is for a regulated utility to go ahead with its improvement project,

An assessment

There is no doubt teevee watching hit a new high for the nation and the world during the past week. What did watchers see?

On the whole they saw an outstanding performance by at least two of the major networks. CBS and NBC showed what teevee can do with a big running story. There were some weak spots on those, and other radio and teevee networks, but on the whole, and particularly as regards the two major nets, the performance was outstanding.

The nets ran out of material. As a result, some of the programming, particularly after the first mad rush of the story began to wear off, was pretty repetitious. Some of the first stories moved, as facts, with little attribution and with no checking at all. As a result they didn't stand up. Like the breathless flash of one up, that Mr. Johnson had suffered a severe heart attack, and was under

and then apply for its increase in rates, after actual costs are known, and after it is known whether the improvements, through the attraction of additional customers, are paying their own way.

The company's survey, mailed to present customers, is loaded in favor of the company, not unusual. It is being mailed to the company for tabulation. The survey might have been more meaningful if some outside organization had tabulated the study. And the company's statement, that it would assume questionnaires not returned indicated a favorable response, is open to considerable question.

Some items on the financial statement furnished the commission are properly the subject of further inquiry by the commission. One is the item for salaries and management fees, which totals over \$37,600, at an annual rate. To whom are salaries and fees paid? If they go to stockholders in the company how do these salaries and fees stack up with the norm for companies of this size? Are fees going to parent companies, in effect bleeding off income of this one?

There is an item of \$37,500, annually, for depreciation. How, one can reasonably ask, can the company justify depreciating off a system several years old at considerably more than its original cost? This may be allowable, and sometimes is, for income tax purposes, but it is never allowed for rate-making purposes, to our knowledge. For rate-making, depreciation is usually allowed only on original cost of facilities used in public service, less depreciation since installation. Under these circumstances, it would seem that depreciation over an eight-year life would be more nearly \$6,000 per year, not \$37,500.

This is the kind of question the commission should ask before it grants any rate increase. And it is going to need expert help before it can be sure it is right. If the company wants the raise, it should provide that help.

heavy sedation.

A series of days like the last few makes a professional newsman like Walter Cronkite show up even better than one might expect. Cronkite handled a story which broke all at once, all over the world. Dallas and Washington provided the main items, of course. But there were things to pick up from Europe and Asia, too. Sidebars were breaking all over the country.

Cronkite, as is his habit, did a masterful job of pulling things together. A few words, and he managed to put things in Dallas in perspective with an item from London. He performed a highly professional news job, over a period of hours which must have seemed interminable to him. He must have broadcast 15 or 16 hours a day for four days, a tremendous chore for anyone.

By Louis Cassels
UPI Staff Writer

VATICAN CITY (UPI)—Pope Paul VI has demonstrated at the second session of the Ecumenical Council that he is wholly committed to the great vision of church reform and Christian reunion which animated the late Pope John XXIII.

Any doubts which may have lingered in the minds of liberal Catholic bishops about Pope Paul's attitude have been removed during the past few weeks.

Quietly but forcefully, he has thrown the weight of the papal office behind the council fathers who are striving to renew and modernize the Catholic Church, and to remove roadblocks from the long road to Christian unity.

His influence often has been exerted in subtle and indirect ways, because he is very anxious to avoid any appearance of dictating to the council. But it has been made clear to all—even to the adamant conservatives on the council's key theological commission—that the Pope meant exactly what he said in his opening address to the council on Sept. 29.

At that time, the Pontiff summoned the church to "move forward boldly" along the path marked out by his predecessor, John XXIII.

Even before the council convened, Pope Paul was trying to make clear to his old colleagues in the Roman Curia—the citadel of stand-pat conservatives—that he meant business about reform. In a remarkable address to the Curia on Sept. 21, he said bluntly that it deserved criticism and needed reform. He added he would not tolerate any efforts on the part of Curia members—who are supposed to function as the Pope's secretaries—to sidetrack the work of the council.

But old habits die hard. Although consistently outvoted on the council floor by huge majorities, the preservers of the status quo, led by Alfredo Cardinal Ottaviani, still wield enormous power in the backstage machinery of the council. They are particularly well entrenched in the theological commission, which must pass on all documents affecting doctrine. Ottaviani is chairman of this commission.

Apparent Early

Early in this council session, it became obvious to the fathers that there was going to be trouble about getting Ottaviani's commission to bring to a final vote a document which asserts that bishops have a divine right to share with the Pope in the government of the church. Pope Paul had said in his opening address that this

document was the most important business of this council session, and its basic principles were approved by overwhelming majorities in a series of test votes on Oct. 30. But the word filtered back to liberal bishops that Ottaviani's commission was simply "sitting on" the document, rather than preparing a final draft for formal adoption.

The suspicion that the crucial document had been pigeonholed was heightened when Ottaviani and other conservative cardinals closely allied to him declared in council debate that the Oct. 30 votes were not binding on the commission, and that the whole issue of bishops sharing power with the Pope was still unsettled.

Angers Liberals

This outraged the liberal bloc. The lid blew off the simmering dispute on Nov. 8, when Joseph Cardinal Frings of Cologne, Germany, ripped into Ottaviani at a tense and dramatic council session. Frings said it was "indeed amazing" for the theological commission to suggest that the issue was unsettled. He bluntly reminded the commission that it is supposed to "function only as a tool of the council and to execute the will of the council fathers."

Within hours after Frings' speech had electrified the

council, the Vatican grapevine was passing the word that Pope Paul had called Frings into his office and had expressed wholehearted agreement.

A few nights later, when the theological commission was holding a meeting with Ottaviani in the chair, a papal attendant arrived, bearing a message. Its contents have never been made public, but persons present said that it was a handwritten letter from the Pope, and that it expressed quite forcibly his desire that the commission proceed expeditiously with its proper work of carrying out the expressed will of the council fathers.

Expands Commissions

The Pope later expanded membership of the commissions to make them more liberal in make-up, more responsive to the council majority, and more responsive to its will.

That same night, Ottaviani appointed several subcommissions to begin working on the details of the church government document. There is no hope that it will be ready for voting before the present session ends Dec. 4, but council fathers anticipate it will be the first order of business when they reconvene next fall.

This episode is typical of the undramatic and often secret backstage role which Pope Paul has played in the council. His

hand rarely shows in public, but the fathers are learning that his views are accurately represented by the four moderators whom he named to preside over the council—and particularly by one of them, Leo Joseph Cardinal Suenens of Belgium.

Cardinal Suenens has emerged as the Pope's closest friend and confidante. He is also leader of the council's liberal bloc. It was Suenens whom the Pope chose to deliver an address at the midpoint of the session, ostensibly to honor the anniversary of Pope John XXIII's election, but actually to reawaken in the minds of the council fathers the shining image of Pope John's ideals.

Pope Paul listened from the papal throne in St. Peter's as Suenens spoke, and warmly embraced him at the end of the speech. There could be no more eloquent way of telling the council fathers where Pope Paul stands on reform and reunion.

The brilliant, scholarly pontiff with deep-set eyes may never have the popular touch which endeared his predecessor to all mankind, but as one noted American theologian commented, "It would be hard to conceive of a Pope better qualified, by experience and attitude, to carry through the work which Pope John began."

Washington Merry-go-round

Will Lyndon Johnson follow JFK's plans toward peace?

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — On the last sad day that a President of the United States was buried, the trees along Pennsylvania Avenue were dressed in their daintiest April best. And they seemed to weep as the body of Franklin Roosevelt was borne to the White House. This time, as the body of John F. Kennedy moved to its final resting place, the trees were forlorn in their November nakedness.

In April, 1945, the United States was marching toward victory in a great war. Our most powerful ally in winning that war was Russia.

In November, 1963, the United States was found in the throes of a difficult, sometimes bitter struggle, marching precariously up the road to peace. Our most powerful adversary in that struggle has been our former ally, Russia.

The man who died in April, 1945, had been able, better than any other allied leader, to chart the course of peace. The man who succeeded him was not versed in the background of peace or temperamentally suited to conduct delicate diplomatic negotiations.

The man who was killed in November, 1963, had finally brought the United States to the verge of better understanding with our former ally; had charted a new, difficult, though promising course toward permanent peace. The man who succeeds him, though better versed in domestic problems than any other vice president in history, is not well versed in the background of peace, nor temperamentally suited to conduct delicate diplomatic negotiations.

History so often repeats. Great crises, great tragedies can be turning points in that history.

The Cold War Begins

When V. M. Molotov, then No. 2 man in the Soviet Union, flew to Washington to attend the funeral services of the dead Franklin Roosevelt, he had a session with the new President, Harry Truman. Later, Chip Bohlen, who served as interpreter, reported that he had never heard a top diplomat bawled out with such venom and vigor as the one-hour scolding which the new President gave Foreign Minister Molotov.

What effect this had on American-Soviet relations is hard to determine, but it cannot have been good.

A few weeks later when President Truman went to Potsdam to confer with Winston Churchill and Stalin, Stalin was one day late. Either the trains across war-torn Poland were at fault or Stalin had not left in time. At any rate, the new President gave him a bawling out, briefer, but somewhat similar to that which he gave Molotov. Secretary of State

BILL INTRODUCED

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Rep. Edith Green, D-Ore., Tuesday introduced a bill which would tighten restrictions on the mail order sale of firearms.

The measure would prohibit sales to persons under 18 years of age, raise dealers' license fees and require an affidavit that the buyer has not been convicted of a felony.

Mrs. Green said she introduced the bill because of the assassination of President Kennedy.

James Byrnes, who was present, was shocked.

How much this had to do with the souring of American-Soviet relations is hard to determine, but it certainly did not help them. Stalin began to buck the United States at every turn. Difficulties over American access to Berlin started immediately.

One year later, Winston Churchill, a dominant, sometimes domineering statesman journeyed to Fulton, Mo., with the new inexperienced President and delivered his "Iron Curtain" speech declaring the cold war. Later Churchill publicly reversed that policy, was the first to urge a summit conference.

But the United States, a more rigid country with a more rigid President, remained stuck with Churchill's policy. Harry Truman, who I think will go down in history as a great President, could never divorce himself from this Churchill heritage.

Will History Repeat

Today, history could repeat. Today, a sincere, able new President has entered the White House—a man with great human understanding, skilled in legislative problems, the difficult art of politics, and in leading his fellow men, but with a slight Texas chip on his shoulder when it comes to foreign affairs.

One of the first reports he received was from Walt Rostow, the State Department adviser who wanted to take us into war after the Kennedy-Khrushchev talks in Vienna. This week Rostow recommended that this is the time for a new hard line against Moscow. JFK used to smile at Rostow's belligerent advice. Will LBJ know how to evaluate it?

The new President has served on the Armed Services Committee and the Special Preparedness Committee, is close to the generals and the admirals. They have frequently bucked the peace policies of JFK and Secretary Rusk.

The new President also has in Bonn as U.S. Ambassador, his close friend, George McGhee, an able diplomat who sells the West German line. This is the line diametrically opposed to JFK's policy of better relations with Moscow. Adenauer publicly stormed against this policy. His successor, Ludwig Erhard, privately opposes it. Lyndon Johnson will be under a lot of pressures to reverse it. He once entertained Adenauer at the LBJ ranch. He has his friend as ambassador to Bonn. He is close to the Pentagon. He has the Texas right wing setting off fire crackers behind him—right wing descendants of the same Texans who galloped us into the aggressive and unwarranted war with Mexico.

Will they succeed again? That is the biggest question-mark facing President Johnson and the American people.

By Harry Ferguson
UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI)—There was a time when the top secrets of the government never were revealed to the vice president of the United States. Harry S. Truman had no inkling about the attempt to build an atomic bomb until the day Franklin D. Roosevelt died and the man from Missouri was sworn in as President.

Things were different when Lyndon B. Johnson took the oath of office last week. Nobody had to brief the new President because he had been living at the very heart of governmental secrecy for three years. As vice president he attended almost every meeting of the National Security Council. He not only knew the secrets; his voice and his opinions had helped shape them into policy.

Johnson took command of the federal government immediately. He did not have to fumble and search for guidance and information. He began calling his key men into conferences, issuing orders and proclaiming policy, such as announcing that the Kennedy program in South Vietnam would remain unchanged.

His intimate knowledge of the mechanics of government is one of the two sets of circumstances that should make Johnson's life easier as President. The other one is the great surge of sympathy in Congress caused by the assassination of John F. Kennedy. At the moment the new President is in the middle of a sort of honeymoon with congressmen who have been fighting such key Kennedy bills as tax reduction and civil rights. It won't last long and, in fact, Senate Republican Leader Everett M. Dirksen already has put Johnson on notice to that effect.

Must Go Forward

"The work of the nation has to go forward. Once the shock of the tragedy has been absorbed, a country, like a family, is quickly faced with the reality of daily problems."

Johnson's problem with Congress is to devise some means to strike quickly and decisively in behalf of the Kennedy legislative program. It is almost an impossible task. Sen. Harry Byrd, the conservative Democrat from Virginia, is all-powerful on tax matters. Doubtless he mourns Kennedy as deeply and sincerely as any man, but that is unlikely to budge him from the position that there cannot be a tax cut without reduction in federal expenditures. The voice of Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina is muted at the moment, but he will recover his powers of speech instantly when and if the time comes to lead a filibuster against the civil rights bill.

All of Johnson's formidable powers of compromise and conciliation will be tested in the coming months. He knows all these men personally. He respects them and they respect him, but many senators and congressmen have lift-time al-

legiances that run much deeper than their personal liking for Lyndon Johnson.

Johnson almost but not quite fits the classic pattern of the presidency. He was born, not in a log cabin, but a small frame house near Johnson City, Tex., on Aug. 27, 1908. But his parents were poor. His father was a school teacher and there was no money to send Lyndon to college when he was graduated from high school in 1924. He worked in a road gang for \$1 a day, then traveled to California picking up any job he could on the way.

Three years of this convinced him he wanted an education and he returned to Texas and enrolled in Southwest State Teachers' College. It was a hard life. He tried to earn his way by selling books door to door and working as a janitor.

There wasn't enough money

End to session seen on Monday

SALEM (UPI)—House Speaker Clarence Burton said Tuesday he feels the special session of the legislature can complete its business next Monday.

And of critics of the Boardman Space Age Industrial Park lease with Boeing Co., Burton said "let them take their complaints to court."

Barton said he believes the House will approve the bill transferring the project from the Land Board to the Veterans Affairs agency "after an hour or so of debate."

The Boardman bill will be up for final House vote when the session reconvenes.

ARRIVES IN SPAIN

MADRID (UPI)—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia arrived here today from the United States and was met by Generalissimo Francisco Franco, chief of state.

Selassie had attended President Kennedy's funeral in Washington Monday.

Tropical Fruits

ACROSS									
1 Hawaiian breakfast fruit	8 Affirm	9 Sista	10 Conqueror of Rome	11 Parts of faces	12 Emmets	13 Duns	14 Grapefruit	15 Disolve	16 Count of Monte Cristo
15 Versa again	16 Personal crown	17 Legal point	18 Pout	19 Certain type	20 Beetle	21 Bodies of knowledge	22 Varnish source	23 Honey	24 Noble Spaniard
25 Devour	26 Wheel track	31 Sick	32 Desert fruits	34 Ear (comb. form)	35 Piler	36 Distress call	37 Winglike part	38 Atmosphere	40 Cover
41 English gentleman	44 Placid	47 Show	48 Golden fruit	49 Intention	50 Impressed	DOWN			
1 Saucy	2 Native Alaskan	3 Gate	4 Monkey	5 Verily	6 Sum up	7 Uncovered	8 Oily tropical fruit	9 Curves	10 Act
11 Individual	12 Scorch	13 Turf	14 Panama (ab.)	15 Before	16 Operated	17 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	18 14	19 10 11 12	20 14
21 15	22 18	23 19	24 20	25 21	26 22	27 23	28 24	29 25	30 26
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THE BULLETIN

Wednesday, November 27, 1963

An Independent Newspaper

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Entered as Second Class Matter, January 4, 1917, at the Post Office at Bend, Ore., under No. 10,000. Published daily except Sunday and certain holidays.