

'We mustn't interfere with customary procedures—doctor, coronor, inquest—'



It is much easier in United States to buy firearms than shot of liquor

In most of the United States it is easier to buy a gun than a shot of liquor. The federal government has only two laws governing firearms, the National Firearms Act and the Federal Firearms Act.

Federal weapons control dates to the gangster 1930s. The first of the above, enacted in 1934, often referred to as the "machine gun act," imposes license taxes of \$500 a year on manufacturers and importers, \$300 on pawnbrokers, and \$200 on others who make, transport, or sell (1) weapons designed to fire more than one shot without manual reloading, (2) shotguns or rifles with barrels less than 18 inches long, and (3) mufflers or silencers for these weapons. A tax of \$200 is imposed on every sale of such weapons.

Congress in 1938 enacted the Federal Firearms Act, which attempted to prevent sale of any firearm, ammunition, or silencer to lawless elements of the population. It contains licensing provisions, restrictions on shipment in interstate commerce, and a ban on transportation of stolen weapons or arms from which the manufacturer's serial number has been removed.

State statutes, where they exist, have little effect. Only 21 states and the District of Columbia require dealers to obtain licenses to sell handguns at retail.

Those who object to rigid restrictions on private ownership of firearms frequently point out that the Constitution protects "the right of the people to keep and bear arms." The Constitution, however,

relates that right to maintenance of "a well regulated militia."

The Supreme Court has held that the provision of the National Firearms Act of 1934 forbidding movement in interstate commerce of unregistered shotguns does not infringe the constitutional right because it has no reasonable relationship to the preservation of a well regulated militia. The term itself seems something of a non-sequitur in a nuclear age.

Nevertheless when Rep. Victor L. Anfuso (D-N.Y.) in January 1961 introduced a bill requiring registration under auspices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of all firearms owned by private individuals, a storm of protest came from extremists. The measure was viewed as a plot by internationalists who cannot get control of the United States until they have seized the firearms of the people.

The Senate Commerce Committee is now studying a much milder bill which would curb mail order traffic in handguns. It was introduced by Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D-Conn.), with the drafting assistance of the National Rifle Association, which in the past has opposed gun control laws. Whether the NRA would continue its support depended on the stand it would take on amendments introduced by Dodd on Nov. 27 on U.S. Justice Department recommendations.

One thing that led to the disenchantment of Lee Harvey Oswald with Soviet Russia — by his own witness — was that he couldn't own a rifle.

Another West Coast critic

It seems that The Bulletin isn't the only voice critical of West Coast Airlines service.

Now comes Idaho Governor Robert Smylie on the scene with comments of his own. Smylie doesn't like West Coast service any better than we do. He says that West Coast schedules in Idaho aren't convenient.

The schedules are so bad in Ida-

Mr. Powell and defamation

When a Sunday supplement recently accused Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) of "scandalous" overseas spending of counterpart funds, the congressman's answer was the threat of libel suits totaling \$84 million. The Harlem dandy is no stranger to libel actions, as will be demonstrated on Dec. 12, when he is under court order to show cause why he should not be held in contempt of court for failing to pay a \$211,500 defamation judgment against him.

The show-cause order and other papers were served on the peripatetic Mr. Powell on Nov. 21 in Washington, and either he or his lawyer must answer the subpoena before the New York State Supreme Court in New York City. A 67-year-old

ho, Smylie is threatening to buy airplanes for the state.

We haven't gone quite that far yet. We don't want to buy our own airplanes. What we in Central Oregon want is a schedule that will enable a person to get to Portland and back the same day, for one thing, and some guarantee that West Coast will perform under the published schedule for another.

So they were living in what was originally a toy factory, abandoned in 1952 when a woman was killed in an explosion. The floor was of cinderblock and concrete, the walls of wood, the roof of tar. The latter collapsed on the patients during the fire.

Four nurses were supposed to be on duty, but it took a truck driver, Henry Dahman of Sarber, Pa., to spot the fire in the early morning of November 23. When he and Rev. Clifford French of Wooster, Ohio, got there, they found the front and side doors bolted. When they finally entered by the rear, they found the old people standing around in the hall. They didn't know what was going on.

Revolution '63 (2)

EDITOR'S NOTE: President Kennedy's assassination came at the height of a fight to win passage of his civil rights bill. In the following dispatch, the second of five, Negro leaders and political strategists evaluate the political aspects of civil rights following his death.

By Al Kuetner
UPI Staff Writer

"Everything's in a state of suspension," said Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"He was our guy," said another Negro leader of the late President Kennedy, whose assassination threw the nation's civil rights picture into indecision.

What were the political implications of civil rights under President Johnson? The question was on the lips of thousands, and Johnson himself sought in the early grieving hours of his administration to provide something of an answer.

The new President called together all the governors who could be located shortly after the President's funeral and pledged himself to take up his predecessor's fight to win congressional passage of a civil rights bill. It seemed to have been doomed for this year.

"Among President Kennedy's unfinished business is the enactment of strong civil rights legis-

lation," said the nation's Negro leaders in a statement signed by the Council for United Civil Rights Leadership.

Asserting that "to complete this mission would honor his memory," they pledged their support to help President Johnson achieve President Kennedy's "goal of equality for all our citizens."

Leaders Confident

From the practical political point of view, both Negro and white sides have for the moment adopted a wait-and-see attitude.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., regarded by many Negroes as the nation's No. 1 civil rights leader, expressed confidence that Johnson will follow the path charted by the late President.

"It does not mean a setback," King said.

Wilkins predicted no real change in the "steady pressure toward enactment of civil rights legislation."

The Rev. Arthur M. Brazier, head of the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations in Chicago, said the civil rights drive will continue unabated.

"We are in hopes that President Johnson will carry the fight as vigorously as did President Kennedy," Brazier said. "If the civil rights bill is passed, this will go a long way toward abolishing second class citizenship. If it isn't, the drive by Negroes for equal rights will continue."

In Brazier's view, the Negro voters will be governed next

Revolution '63 (2)

Negro leaders, political strategists eye civil rights situation

year by "how vigorously President Johnson presses for President Kennedy's civil rights bill and who will be the Republican nominee."

The Chicago Negro leader feels Sen. Barry Goldwater's chances for the GOP nomination were lessened by President Kennedy's death and the likelihood that President Johnson will be the Democratic nominee next year.

In San Francisco, U.S. Atty. Cecil Poole, a Negro, said:

"I don't anticipate that the country will relinquish the promises of real progress that President Kennedy symbolized. The President's inspiration and martyrdom alone will serve as a model for progress."

"After we recover from this heavy period of grief, we will go ahead. The lesson of the Kennedy administration will not be lost on Congress. Congress will move on. We will move on."

Some congressional strategists believe even that President Johnson's appearance on the scene may enhance passage of civil rights legislation because of his recognized mastery of congressional procedure.

Johnson will find, however, that he has the same opposition from conservative congressmen and senators when civil rights comes up.

Sen. Richard B. Russell, Georgia Democrat and leader of the anti-civil rights strategists, said he was "regretfully sure" he and his old Senate colleague will not see eye to eye on that issue.

Almost any way you look at it, from the North, South, Middle West or Far West — the drive by Negroes for more integrated schooling, more jobs, better housing and the use of public accommodations will be major issues in the year of election.

Just how the Democratic and Republican presidential nominees size up these issues and what they mean to do about them may be presented to a mammoth civil rights convention following the "big two."

Idea for such a convention originated with A. Phillip Randolph, elder statesman of the Negro civil rights move, head of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a vice president of the AFL-CIO.

"The convention would neither organize a political party nor endorse a candidate," Randolph said. "We would invite the nominees to address the convention and we would issue an address to the country containing the record of each candidate on civil rights."

Getting Attention

"The national political risk of a strong civil rights position is receiving increased attention from Democratic and Republican leaders as they eye the 1964 election," UPI correspondent William J. Eaton reported from Washington.

One administration official put it another way: "It's hurting like hell."

The late President Kennedy alienated many southerners with his bold moves in favor of civil rights and his backing of court

decision with the armed forces. He sent troops to campuses of the universities of Mississippi and Alabama to insure court-ordered integration.

But in death there seemed to be some healing of the old wounds.

"Our sadness in Alabama transcends all political considerations," said Alabama Gov. George Wallace, one of the late President's bitterest critics over civil rights. "I hope we can have unity in this country and in the world."

Negroes' Chief Hope

A UPI sampling of Negro opinion throughout the United States shows that many feel their main hope still lies in local Negro-white cooperation. But the Kennedy program, ran a close second. Negroes who were questioned placed little hope in a Republican administration.

Voter education drives in the South and a charged-up atmosphere engendered by civil rights field workers aroused Negroes—admittedly always somewhat apathetic about voting—to register in increasing numbers, where they can.

According to the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta, almost a half-million Negroes have registered to vote since 1953 in 11 southern states.

States showing the largest gains were: North Carolina 71,057, Florida 68,313, Texas 45,732, South Carolina 44,080. Mississippi had an estimated increase of 7,847, the smallest gain recorded.

Washington Merry-go-round

Tragic blaze at rest home highlights medicare delay

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — One day after the assassination of President Kennedy in Texas, another tragedy occurred in Fitchville, Ohio, when 63 elderly invalids burned to death in the Golden Age Rest Home. The oldest was 93, the youngest 68. All were placed in the home by relatives who wanted to get rid of them or couldn't afford to keep them or by a state which wasn't really concerned about them.

About the time of this tragic fire, Rep. Wilbur Mills of Arkansas, who presides over the Ways and Means committee in Washington, made a statement to other congressmen that he had no intention of pushing the medical care for the elderly bill out of his committee this year.

The Medicare Bill, introduced by Rep. Cecil King, D-Calif., on February 13, 1961, has now been before the Ways and Means committee for almost three years. But the handsome Arkansas Democrat who rules the committee with a deft but iron hand has refused to help vote it out.

If he had, the tragedy in Ohio might have been avoided.

The Golden Age

It would be salutary if Chairman Mills took his committee out to Ohio to see the charred remains of the oldsters who perished in the Golden Age nursing home because they had no medical insurance from the government to help them in the golden years of their lives.

The committee would find that 17 of the oldsters were forgotten individuals. They were listed: "relatives unknown," Mrs. Ethel Schwenk of East Cleveland, whose father died in the fire, didn't even know that he was in the home.

The people in the home, many of them in wheel chairs, were retired small businessmen, housewives, a railroad worker, a glazier, a meat cutter, a part-time minister, a former coal and brick company owner, and a fruit market operator. They had seen better days. In the twilight of their lives their earning power was nil, their savings were exhausted, and they had heavy medical expenses.

So they were living in what was originally a toy factory, abandoned in 1952 when a woman was killed in an explosion. The floor was of cinderblock and concrete, the walls of wood, the roof of tar. The latter collapsed on the patients during the fire.

Four nurses were supposed to be on duty, but it took a truck driver, Henry Dahman of Sarber, Pa., to spot the fire in the early morning of November 23. When he and Rev. Clifford French of Wooster, Ohio, got there, they found the front and side doors bolted. When they finally entered by the rear, they found the old people standing around in the hall. They didn't know what was going on.

Rollback of Defeat

The Norwalk Fire Department at first refused to respond to the call, said it was outside

their contractual area. There was no nearby fire hydrant, water had to be tanked five miles.

When it was all over, the bodies inside were so badly burned that relatives were not asked to identify them. One invalid in a wheel chair was found cremated in the linen closet. In the darkness he had opened the wrong door. Only 21 of the 66 elderly people in the golden age of their lives were led out of the Golden Age nursing home.

This is what Wilbur Mills, the handsome, efficient, and likeable congressman from Arkansas should take his Ways and Means committee to see.

Note—The congressmen blocking Medicare inside the Ways and Means committee include ten Republicans and four Democrats. The Republicans are John Byrnes, Wis., who recently was revealed to have made a \$25,000 quickie profit from an insurance company after he did a tax favor for it; James Utt, Calif., an extreme rightist; Bruce Alger of Texas, who jostled Lady Bird Johnson in a Dallas hotel; Howard Baker, Tenn.; Tom Curtis, Mo.; Victor Knox, Mich.; Jackson Betts, Ohio; Steve Derouian, N.Y.; Herman Schneebeli, Pa.; and Harold Collier, Ill.

The Democrats, besides Chairman Mills, are John Watts from the horse-racing country of Kentucky, Clark Thompson of Galveston, Tex., who lives in one of the swankiest homes on Massachusetts Ave., and A. S. Herlong of Florida.

Behind the Scenes

TV viewers of the Kennedy funeral were impressed with the manner in which the President's widow stuck close to her brother-in-law, Robert Kennedy, with Sen. Ted Kennedy on the other side. This was no accident. The doctor had dosed Jackie with tranquilizers and asked the two brothers to stay by her side in case she faltered. . . . Caroline and John, Jr., got children's tranquilizers to keep them from being too frisky. . . . President Johnson made a fervent appeal to Attorney General Robert Kennedy to remain in the cabinet. Johnson meant what he said. Bobby promised to search his soul before giving an answer. . . . Johnson assured Secretary of Defense McNamara that he not only wanted him to remain but would support him 100 per cent against some of the brass hat critics. . . . Johnson has howl talked to every member of the cabinet and most agency heads, asking them to stay on the job. . . . The tycoons of Wall Street have confessed that prayer probably was responsible for the spectacular re-

By Yvonne Franklin
Bulletin Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Gov. Mark Hatfield last week sent telegrams to all Oregon House members urging them to support civil rights legislation. The men took the governor's advice with calm, but he collected an almost uncivil right to chin from the lady lawmaker from Portland.

Hatfield wired the Congressmen: "Trust you will give full support to overriding any blocks to pending civil rights legislation. Recall my meeting at the request of President Kennedy last summer at the White House in which several governors were given details of his desire in this field. I pledged my support."

Other pens . . .

Give back her life

The American people are searching for some way to pay proper tribute to the widow of their martyred President. Her dignity — the British called it majesty — amid her grief assured her the devotion of Americans everywhere. We would suggest one which may be beyond the power of an overgrateful public to bestow. Simply let her return to private life.

Americans should have no trouble reminding themselves of what they do to their heroes. The pry into their private lives. They magnify their every move. They hound them unmercifully in the name of public interest.

Jackie Kennedy is still a young woman. Sooner or later she will lay aside her widow's weeds. The American public cannot expect she will remain a symbol of the act of an assassin. The task to which she must address herself is to find a new life into which she can fit the raising of her children.

The public took the past three years from this woman. The greatest gift it can now offer her is to give her back her own life. (Oregon Statesman)

covery of the stock market after Kennedy's assassination. When Wall Street saw millions of people flock to the churches to mourn their late President, it gave an air of unity to the nation and resulted in one of the highest stock rises in history. . . . Prime Minister Nehru of India has apologized to the American Embassy that he was so busy with the Indian parliament he couldn't attend Kennedy's funeral. Nehru said he will try to visit Washington after January 1 to lay a wreath on the late President's grave.

Capital Report

Gov. Hatfield's plea on civil rights draws an almost uncivil right to chin from Edith

port to him at that time on behalf of the people of Oregon and I reiterate it now when maneuvering appears at this distance to dim chances of passage."

Rep. Edith Green showed her wrath by replying:

"The wisest way to House passage is by means of a discharge petition. A Democrat, Rep. Richard Bolling, filed required notice to the House that a discharge petition will be employed. A Democrat, Rep. Emanuel Celler, plans to actually file the discharge petition on Monday, December 9th."

"An impressive number of Democrats, more than 100, have indicated they would sign the petition. An unimpressive number of Republicans, perhaps six to 10, said they will sign. An impressive number of Republicans indicate they will not sign."

"The Republican House leadership has said it will not support discharge petition procedure. Rep. Charles Halleck, the Republican Minority Leader in the House, reiterated this position today after a meeting with President Johnson."

"I suggest that your lobbying is desperately needed — not among Democrats, but among your fellow Republicans. If we can have the full support of even 60 Republicans, the bill can be passed."

She did close with regards.

Rep. Walter Norblad, Oregon's only Republican in Congress, said he did not like discharge petitions and would not sign at present. But he pledged that if Rep. Howard Smith, Rules Committee chairman, stalls the civil rights bill, "then I will take another look at it." The Democrats are expected to sign.

Norblad believes bills should

follow the regular legislative process. He said he would vote for the civil rights bill, although he said he may agree to modifying amendments. The House Democrats support the legislation.

Rep. Robert Duncan (D-Medford) placidly refused to be disturbed into making a partisan reply to the Governor. "I am in frequent communication with the governor," he said. "I know how he feels and I assume he knows how I feel."

Rep. Al Ullman (D-Baker) telegraphed: "Appreciate your telegram indicating your support of civil rights bill. Have always joined other members of the Oregon Democratic delegation in full backing of civil rights. Present need is signature on discharge petition. In light of position taken by Republican leadership, suggest you do what you can to get support."

Barbs

Short skirts have interfered with women being taken at their face value.

Folks in some sections who saved for a rainy day should have a lot of dough piled up.



You'll be hearing more morning songs from the birds if they're well bread.

The heat we complained about all summer is going to cost us plenty during winter months.

Medley

ACROSS

- 1 Jumps
- 2 Direction
- 3 Try
- 4 experience
- 5 Harsh
- 6 Official
- 7 program
- 8 Kitchen
- 9 implement
- 10 Hops' kiln
- 11 Arise
- 12 Fish eggs
- 13 Looks
- 14 amorously
- 15 Dispassionate
- 16 Puff up
- 17 Turns inside out
- 18 Shabby
- 19 Milk-curdling substance
- 20 Entrust
- 21 Grimace
- 22 Cuddle
- 23 Noted golfer
- 24 Mongrel
- 25 Green product
- 26 Worm
- 27 Most painful
- 28 Joins
- 29 Attacks
- 30 High homes
- 31 Globules
- 32 Pibby

DOWN

- 1 African worm
- 2 Therefore (Latin)
- 3 Drinks made from fruit
- 4 Confined
- 5 Successful
- 6 Fiber knots
- 7 Above
- 8 City in Nevada
- 9 Woodland plant
- 10 She
- 11 Greatest
- 12 A few

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	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60

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