



Baby, it's cold inside

THE BEND BULLETIN

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Labor's position in the Dammasch Hospital picketing does its cause no good at all

For the second time in a few days, pickets have appeared around the Dammasch Hospital near Wilsonville. The hospital is a state institution for care of the mentally ill. The pickets have effectively halted construction of a \$250,000 multi-purpose building at the hospital.

The pickets are on the job under orders of the Oregon State AFL-CIO. They are protesting the use of convict labor from the Oregon State Penitentiary, not on the multi-purpose building but on another building—a greenhouse, which is not even visible from the site of the multi-purpose building.

So here we have a situation in which the sovereign state of Oregon orders one job built with convict labor and gives a contract to a private contractor for construction of still another job, which just happens to be nearby. Because the AFL-CIO doesn't like the use of convict labor on state jobs, it pickets the second job, effectively shutting it down.

The principle of keeping convicts busy on useful work they are qualified to perform, or can be trained to do, is too well established to need further lengthy amplification. Such work is extremely useful for two reasons—first, it keeps convicts busy in useful tasks, and second, it reduces costs to the state of the work which is performed.

That is, the principle is well established to everyone but the state AFL-CIO organization, which, incidentally,

De Gaulle thinks he's in club

President Charles de Gaulle's surprise proposal for a four-power nuclear conference at the summit indicates that he now considers France a full member of the atomic club.

It also suggests a degree of international cooperation not yet achieved in any previous conference and one which De Gaulle himself probably does not expect soon.

Although it appears that De Gaulle did not consult his Western allies before making his proposal, there appeared nothing in it with which either Washington or London could quarrel.

Disarmament without nuclear agreement obviously is no disarmament at all. Equally, disarmament to be effective first must have inspection and controls. And, finally, there is little point in discussing nuclear disarmament with nations who do not possess nuclear arms.

It would, perhaps, be unfair to De Gaulle to suggest that his proposal primarily was designed to throw up a smokescreen against Nikita Khrushchev's plan for an 18-nation summit meeting to kick off next month's disarmament conference.

But when he suggests not only a nuclear test ban but also the destruction of existing nuclear weapons along with their means of delivery, each step also to be accompanied by inspection, then indeed he is traveling in diplomatic outer space.

In the nuclear test ban talks, the

furnishes a pretty good portion of prison inmates from among its membership.

The action taken by the labor organization is a pretty stupid one, if you take a close look at it. The avowed purpose is to save work on the greenhouse for union members who are out of work. And this might be laudable, if no other considerations were present.

But what of the men who held jobs on the other project, who are now thrown out of work, to join the ranks of the unemployed? What is the actual result of the picketing action?

What it actually does, of course, is to throw more men out of work than would have been put to work had the greenhouse job been put out for bid and contract. The labor federation, by its own action, has thrown more men out of work than would have been employed on the job being done by the convicts.

Two members of the state board of control, Howell Appling, the secretary of state, and Howard Belton, the state treasurer, refused to back down when the pickets appeared.

So Warden Gladden's guests will continue their work, while others will stay away from the job until the greenhouse is finished. In a few weeks the convicts will go back to the prison, and the pickets will be withdrawn. Then the multi-purpose building will be finished, by men who have been taking a vacation because of the short-sightedness of their leadership.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Commission choice was part of Chicago scandal

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — Buried in the dusty files of the archives building in Washington is an amazing record regarding Harold Woodward of Chicago, Republican, nominated by the President to the Federal Power Commission.

Eisenhower appointments to the Power Commission came in for criticism by this column because they favored the oil and gas industries which they are supposed to regulate. What these commissioners decide affects the gas bills of millions of housewives, of industry, and millions of electricity users.

Kennedy also criticized Ike's appointments to the Federal Power Commission during the election campaign, and has now appointed two excellent men, Joseph Swidler and Howard Morgan, plus one Texas oilman, Lawrence O'Connor, Jr.

His fourth appointee, an Illinois public utilities commissioner, was involved in one of the worst federal judicial scandals in Chicago history.

The dusty records in the archives building show that the House Judiciary Committee voted 15 to 5 to impeach his father, U.S. District Judge Charles Woodward, for giving a long list of bankruptcy cases to the law firm in which his son was employed and from which his son directly benefited.

His son Harold, now nominated for the Federal Power Commission, had his salary jumped from \$3,000 to \$13,000 in one year.

"Assent to Plunder" In testimony before the House Judiciary Committee, Harold Woodward stated "that, of the bankruptcy business brought in by him, 60 per cent was turned over to the firm and he was to retain 40 per cent."

This was the depression period under Hoover when business firms and banks were closing all over Chicago and bankruptcy fees came in at such volume — a total of \$225,889.89 — that the senior partners of young Woodward's law firm, Loucks, Eckert, and Peterson, quarreled over them and the top partner got out. "Eckert," according to the dis-

Ah, just right amount of glue on U.S. stamps

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has reached the "epitome of success" in putting just the right amount of glue on a postage stamp.

The glue, however, will continue to taste like glue.

These little known secrets were revealed to a House appropriations subcommittee early this month. The testimony was released today.

H. J. Holtzclaw, the bureau's director, told the congressmen that "I can say, without fear of contradiction, that the quality of the gum and the method by which it is being applied transcends any other period in the history of the bureau."

Holtzclaw said it could not have been done before the atomic age. It took high-speed stamp presses with beta ray gauge equipment to make sure the stamp and the glue are just the right width.

Of course, there are still some complaints.

"There are people who have a tendency to lick off too much of the gum," Holtzclaw informed the congressmen, "and then find difficulty in affixing a stamp to an envelope."

But Holtzclaw was very tolerant "with the too much lick school." He said "that is to be understood."

On the other hand, the bureau is determined to keep the stamps as "nearly odorless and tasteless as possible."

This has not been easy. Holtzclaw said the bureau received many, many suggestions to flavor the gum. Maple syrup and strawberry were two flavors preferred by postage lickers.

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ty record of the Judiciary Committee, "claimed credit for the business that came in from Judge Woodward and charged himself with the salary and commissions of Harold Woodward (the Judge's son)."

In other words, the man now appointed to the Federal Power Commission had a direct deal to profit from his father's judicial actions on the U.S. District Court.

Asked about this by my associate, Jack Anderson, Woodward said he had "repented" and that the Chicago Bar Association had cleared him.

The House Judiciary Committee, however, did not clear him. It reported:

"Our investigation discloses a condition in Chicago that amounts almost to criminal negligence. . . . An apparent willing assent to the plundering and sacking of the Estate Committee. . . . An absolute, utter disregard for the rights of the creditors.

"Equity receiverships and bankruptcy matters have degenerated into nothing more or less than a pure, simple racket," the Judiciary Committee found.

"The testimony of Mr. Harold Woodward, son of Judge Woodward," the committee continued, "shows that since his father was appointed to the federal bench he appeared in 31 bankruptcy cases and previous to that time had not appeared in bankruptcy cases."

Woodward and the Truth The record also shows that the new power commissioner did not tell the truth when testifying before the Judiciary Committee. He was asked: "You told your father about your increase in salary?"

"No," was the reply. "You did not tell him anything about that?"

"Possibly afterward, but they were long afterward. I never discussed my intimate personal affairs with my father."

His father, however, testified just the opposite. Asked about his son's employment, he replied: "I knew he was employed by that firm, first at a very modest salary, and later I knew his salary was increased, because at first he asked money from me. And later he told me his salary had been materially increased."

"During the times they were increased you had knowledge of that?" the Judge was asked.

"I had knowledge that they were very materially increased; yes," was the reply.

Asked by this column about practicing law on the side while serving as Assistant Illinois Commerce Commissioner, Woodward admitted this was true, but said he had refused to accept any cases during that period. Whether he was telling the truth this time might be difficult to ascertain.

Letters to the Editor

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

Legislation termed 'blow to freedom'

To the Editor:

With only two dissenting votes, the House of Representatives included a section in the postage rate bill, H.R. 7927, on which hearings will shortly be held in the Senate. This section restricts the carriage of Communist political propaganda through the United States mails.

I originally introduced this provision and was joined by 14 other members of Congress who had introduced separate bills on the same subject. In order to clarify any misunderstanding about this provision, I am taking this opportunity to put the facts before you and your readers if you so desire.

Now this section was included because the Post Office Department continues to deliver Communist political propaganda at the expense of the American taxpayer; at the same time, the Russians do not circulate our material, and jam the Voice of America.

The Post Office Department operates at a substantial deficit. Is it reasonable for us to add to this deficit by delivering Russian propaganda at a loss when our own magazine, America, according to the New York Times, is not distributed in Russia in accord with an existing agreement to distribute but 50,000 copies per month.

It is because of this situation that the following Section 12 was included in the Postage Revision Act of 1962 when it passed the House:

Beaverton sets new bond vote

BEAVERTON (UPI)—The Beaverton School Board has set March 25 as the new date for the resubmission of a \$2.7 million bond issue for two junior high schools.

The new date was set after an attorney for the board said an error in the published notice for the March 12 election date was defective, making a new date mandatory.

DROWNING REPORTED

HOOD RIVER (UPI)—Fred L. Weber, 58, a maintenance man for Pacific Power & Light Co., drowned Monday two miles above the Powderdale hydroelectric plant.

Fellow workers said he apparently fell into swift water. There were no witnesses. Weber had lived here since 1954. He formerly worked for the company at Garibaldi, Ore.

"COMMUNIST POLITICAL PROPAGANDA"

(a) Section 505 of Title 39, United States Code, is amended by inserting immediately after the first sentence and before the second sentence in Paragraph (a) thereof, the following sentence:

"In furtherance of this authority to counteract adverse usage of the mails and to reduce the domestic postal deficit, no international mail handling arrangement under which any postal rate, whether or not reciprocal, is established, shall permit the receipt, handling, transport, or delivery by the United States Post Office Department of mail matter determined by the Attorney General to be Communist political propaganda."

(b) No United States postal rate established in this Act shall be available for the receipt, handling, transportation, or delivery of mail matter determined by the Attorney General of the United States to be Communist political propaganda financed or sponsored directly or indirectly by any Communist controlled government."

This section does not involve censorship, freedom of the press, or any other constitutional guarantee in any manner. It doesn't even prevent the distribution of Communist political propaganda within the United States; it just says that this material cannot be delivered within those categories of the United States mails which show a loss. Nothing in the foregoing provision prevents mail carriage of this kind of matter at profitable fourth class rates or at the book rate to colleges and libraries and nothing prevents distribution outside the postal system. Moreover, unless the New York Daily Worker is proven to be financed by a Communist controlled government, under the above provision it can continue to be sent through the United States mails at low second-class rates. Since first-class mail, by law, can only be opened by search warrant issued by a court of law, the security of this class of mail remains as inviolate as ever.

There is nothing vague about the provision. Other laws, particularly the Foreign Agents Registration Act, define political propaganda clearly. Various foreign aid and tariff acts define Communist controlled governments. Since the Attorney General administers the Foreign Agents Registration Act, he is the logical officer to make a legal determination as to what is or is not Communist political propaganda. Obviously the Attorney General must act in accord with all the due process provisions of the Constitution. And, most assuredly his executive decisions are subject to court appeal. There are ample constitutional safeguards in the measure.

If Section 12 had said that no American could read Communist

political propaganda, I could understand the concern which has been expressed in some quarters about the provision. But you will note that it says no such thing; it just says in effect that this material can't be mailed in the loss categories within the U.S. mail system. It lets Americans read anything they wish from wherever it might come; it just says we aren't going to be foolish enough to propagandize ourselves at our expense. Should we make it easy for the Russians to do this by opening up our full postal system to them, regardless of cost to the American taxpayer when reciprocity is denied to us?

This legislation strikes a real blow for freedom. It puts American negotiators in a position of strength. Now they can say something like this to the Russians: "When you permit the free exchange of information in your country and live up to the terms and intent of the Universal Postal Union agreement, when you open your postal system and newsstands to American information, when you stop jamming the Voice of America, this legislation barring the American mail system to your propaganda can be reviewed."

This is the kind of language the Russians understand, and this is one reason why only two members of the House voted against this provision, which had and has widespread bipartisan support.

Sincerely,
Glenn Cunningham
Member of Congress
Washington, D.C.
Feb. 25, 1962

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GRUESOME TWOSOME, aren't they? Today's sales managers and their salesmen are a happier lot, possibly because they use Long Distance for all it's worth. (Trying to run a modern business without the advantages of Long Distance is just about as outdated as that wonderful old picture above.)

Salesmen today avoid long waits and fruitless trips by calling ahead for appointments. They answer inquiries by phone to check-out prospects fast and pick up orders immediately. They telephone customers between regular visits to keep up-to-the-minute on their every whim. And they put teeth in closings by instructing customers to call in their orders collect.

Meanwhile, back at the office, Long Distance is doing the same good work, in reverse. It cuts delays and red tape when a delivery date is suddenly revised. It keeps everyone abreast of fluctuating market changes, lets you shop your markets quickly and get the best buys. And—most important—only on the telephone can you recreate the personal two-way contact of a face-to-face meeting. Your suppliers, salesmen and customers all know what is going to happen next.

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