



Bargain basement

THE BEND BULLETIN

Thursday, June 21, 1962
 An Independent Newspaper
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Canadian election meant something to the Northwest, but no agreement as to what

It is obvious that Monday's Canadian election means something to residents of the Pacific Northwest. The problem is, no one seems to know exactly just what it does mean.

A slip in the number of seats in the Canadian parliament held by Prime Minister Diefenbaker's Conservative party, to where the Social Credit party of Western Canada holds the balance of power, resulted when the ballots were counted.

W. A. C. Bennett, British Columbia premier and head of the Secreds party, thinks the results are just fine, thank you.

Bennett said Monday night the Secreds would use their balance of power in parliament to, among other things, force speedy ratification of the Columbia River treaty.

Bennett issued an ultimatum to Prime Minister John Diefenbaker.

The Secred premier said Diefenbaker's minority government would face defeat in the House of Commons if it did not ratify the Columbia Treaty immediately.

Bennett, who described Monday as "the happiest day of my life," said: "And with Social Credit holding the balance of power there is no question about the Columbia project. It will go ahead right away. We will expect a session of Parliament right away to ratify the treaty."

The United States has ratified the international treaty for development of the Columbia, which flows from British Columbia through the U.S. to the Pacific Ocean. However, Canadian ratification has been blocked by disagreement between the conservatives in Ottawa and the Secreds in Victoria over the export of surplus power. B.C. wants to

sell the surplus power to the United States but Ottawa opposes such export of power.

"Social Credit will put the country first, but there will be no alliance, no collusion, no coalition" with the Tories, said Bennett. "If they won't bring in dynamic policies there is no reason to keep them in power."

He said the election results were "wonderful news for this province. We have always been treated unfairly by Ottawa, and now we are assured of a better deal."

Then there's the view expressed by U.S. Senator Maurine Neuberger. She doesn't think much of Premier Bennett. She voiced concern over the Canadian election result.

She said "it is tragic that Canadian leadership will be subject to the dictation of the irresponsible Social Credit party which now holds the balance of power."

Mrs. Neuberger said the elections mean for the "sorely pressed Northwest lumber industry... the end to the hope that the Canadian government will move to lessen the competitive advantage of Canadian lumbermen over their American counterparts."

She also said the election means there will be no ratification of the Columbia River project in the "forceable future" and that "we will be forced to adopt alternative programs for the development of Columbia River power."

One suspects we'll have to wait some time to find out just how the election did change the lumber and power situations in the Northwest, and that when the change is known it will not be so extreme as hoped by Bennett and feared by Mrs. Neuberger.

Geographers were no push-overs

Oregon Geographers Names Board members at their semi-annual meeting in Astoria this past weekend obviously were in no push-over mood for the approval of new names for state features.

The board was asked to consider the largest number of proposed new names in the history of the group. Only about one-third were approved. Some were rejected, some were tabled for further study.

One of the two proposed new names that received unanimous approval of the Oregon Historical Society's board was that designating a three-acre, forest-fringed, clear lake of the upper Deschutes country as Hosmer Lake. That body of water presently is known as Mud Lake.

If the Oregon board's recommendation receives the final approval of the United States Board of Geographic Names in Washington, D.C., the little body of water in the lava-dammed meadows near Elk Lake will honor the late Paul H. Hosmer.

But, members of the Oregon board stressed at their Astoria conference, the USBGN hangs tough in changing names. Some mighty good reason must

be advanced. The national board will not change a well-known and generally-recognized name even to honor a governor, or a president.

But the Oregon board believes there is good reason in changing the name of Mud Lake: It is not a mud lake. Presumably the lake got its name from the clouds of pumice silt stirred from the bottom in earlier years by trash fish. These fish have been eliminated, and replaced with Atlantic salmon.

Furthermore, until a lagoon were planted a few years back, Mud lake was virtually "lost" in the region, known to few. Mud Lake is not listed in McArthur's Oregon Geographic Names.

In approving the name Hosmer Lake for the small body of water, the national names board will hardly be establishing a precedent for other name changes.

Such action will primarily be rectification of a name, Mud Lake, wrongly applied by some disgruntled angler of two decades who either got stuck in the mud trying to reach the lake by car early in the season, or found the bottom pumice churned up by carp on arrival. We vote for Hosmer Lake.

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

Officials undismayed at task of reforming cons

By Drew Pearson
 SAN FRANCISCO — Walking along the catwalk around Alcatraz, I noticed a prisoner working alongside the incinerator look up and wave at Fred Wilkinson, assistant director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

"That's George McCoy," explained Wilkinson. "We transferred him here after he killed Remington at Lewisburg." Wilkinson referred to William Remington, the former Communist official in the Commerce Department, who was murdered in his cell by McCoy and two other prisoners at the Lewisburg penitentiary. McCoy is one of the original feuding McCoy's of Kentucky, and still thinks he did a patriotic service in killing Remington.

Director Wilkinson once served as warden at Lewisburg, and O. G. Blackwell, now warden at Alcatraz, was his assistant. They have grown up in the federal prison system, seem undiscouraged by the difficult, sometimes hopeless job of reforming men, of making hardened criminals realize that there is a better way of life.

Their chief, James V. Bennett, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, is one of the most dedicated men in prison work. Both he and Wilkinson know almost every important criminal in federal penitentiaries, understand their problems both in prison and at home. They can tell you whether a wife is waiting to help encourage a man when he comes home, or whether she has given up and sued for divorce.

Wilkinson has worked in so many other prisons that 150 out of the 266 inmates at Alcatraz have served under him.

As we walked around the catwalk, a Negro prisoner called up from the exercise pen below. He had held up a bank near Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland.

"Mr. Wilkinson," he called, "when you gonna transfer me out of here?"

"Where do you want to go?" asked the assistant director. "Back to Atlanta," was the reply.

Another prisoner standing beside him wanted to go to Arizona.

"He wants to go to our Florence, Ariz., institution because he comes from Arizona," Wilkinson explained. "We've had a lot of trouble with him, had to transfer him from one place to another. But now he's settling down. He's due to be discharged in a short time, but unfortunately his wife is divorcing him and he won't have much to go back to."

The three prisoners stood, in Navy peajackets, in the cold wind which swept over San Francisco bay. There weren't enough prisoners off duty from the workshops to get up a handball game and they stood looking off at the skyscrapers of San Francisco, the Golden Gate Bridge, and all the unattainable joys of life that lay beyond.

Skeptical Grandchildren

George E. Johnson, a vigorous American who was born on the Greek islands just off the Turkish coast, has become one of the leading citizens of Sacramento. Its top leaders pay tribute to his contributions to the community. But some of its junior citizens are skeptical.

The other day his grandchildren approached him on this subject. "Papu," they said, (Papu being Greek for grandfather,) "we have told the children at school that you have a photo of President Kennedy signed by the President, but they won't believe us. Will you let us take your photograph of President Kennedy to school?"

"A photograph of the President should not be handed around among people," replied Papu Johnson, "but you can bring them here and show it to them."

About that time, President Kennedy punctuated his friendship for Johnson by inviting him to a state luncheon in honor of Archbishop Makarios, president of Cyprus, who now governs another Greek island off the coast of Turkey.

Alcatraz-Go-Round

When you have been on Alcatraz you can understand the accuracy and poignancy of the new motion picture, "Reprise." Millard Kaufmann's gripping story of a prisoner in the death cell who at the last minute is reprieved...

The toughest criminals of the USA are not foreign born, but white Anglo-Americans. Out of the 266 Alcatraz inmates, 175 are Anglos, 75 Negro, two Chinese-Japanese, three Indian, ten Mexican, and one Puerto Rican. The Japanese, according to pen authorities, almost never commit violent crimes. The toughest criminals are native midwesterners. The criminal "circuit" used to extend from Kansas City to St. Paul, right through middle America. It takes 160 prison personnel to handle the 266 inmates of Alcatraz, an illustration of the fact that crime doesn't pay either, for the criminal or for the taxpayer.

RADIUM NEEDLES LOST
 CATANZARO, Italy (UPI) — Technicians with geiger counters searched through refuse in the city dump today looking for two costly and dangerous radium needles. Authorities said the needles were thrown away absent-mindedly by a hospital nurse Wednesday.

who has to support him. Prison personnel are part of the Civil Service System, especially trained for the work. But it's difficult to hire prison guards. Government pay is low compared with high wages in San Francisco, and the work is inclined to be depressing.

Inmates at Alcatraz, as in most prisons, pass through a metal-detection machine which can even detect metallic foil in a cigarette pack. Inmates must have cigarettes packed in nonmetallic paper, also wooden belt buckles and wooden supports in their shoes. . . . The average sentence for Alcatraz prisoners is 25 years, but their average stay on the rock is five years. When they improve they can go back to other institutions. Most prevalent crimes for which they are sentenced are bank robbery, kidnaping, and narcotics. . . . Average age of prisoners is 34. . . . Their average IQ is 100. . . . The library at Alcatraz is more in demand than almost any other in the USA. Prisoners go in for heavy reading — especially philosophy and sociology. They can take extension courses courtesy of the University of California, Penn State University, and the International Correspondence School. Though heavy weights are available in the exercise pen, prisoners have not used them as weapons against each other. They seem to respect the importance of keeping their exercise pen free from any violence.

Final session held by Rusk with DeMurville

PARIS (UPI) — Secretary of State Dean Rusk arranged a final conference with French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville today before visiting on a morale-boosting trip to West Berlin.

Having failed to bring French and American nuclear policies in line, Rusk and Couve de Murville decided to devote their last session to economic cooperation and aid to underdeveloped countries.

Rusk was able to set aside only 2 1/2 hours from his busy schedule for the Berlin visit. Originally it

was not on the itinerary but was injected later as a demonstration of continued full U. S. support for West Berliners in the face of Communist harassment.

Rusk will fly to Bonn this evening for meetings with West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and Foreign Minister Gerhard Schroeder.

Rusk wound up his Paris talks without making a dent in President Charles de Gaulle's determination to build up an independent French nuclear striking force.

Rusk made it clear that although the United States must recognize French nuclear armament as a fact, it still objects to the "proliferation" of nuclear striking forces in the world.

Sources on both sides said Rusk and French officials cleared up some misunderstandings about each other's intentions but there was not even a hint that either side sympathized with the other's point of view.

At one point Rusk asked whether France would cooperate with the United States in nuclear stra-

tegic planning once the French nuclear force had been established.

Couve de Murville, according to French sources, replied that the French deserved "serious consideration" but that the French nuclear force had not grown sufficiently to make such talks timely yet.

Nevertheless, Rusk was taking with him assurances that France would fight alongside the United States in case of attack against NATO.

FISHERMEN TO LOBBY

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Fishermen will soon have a lobbying group in Washington to help them get higher prices for their catch.

The Seafarer's Union announced that its 16 locals would be represented by an organization known as the National Conference of Fishermen and Fish Cannery Workers. The group will attempt to remove a provision of an anti-trust law that bars fishermen's unions from bargaining on prices of fish before they sail on a voyage.

4 cases handled in city court

Four cases, all involving traffic violations, were disposed of Wednesday evening in Bend Municipal court.

Michael Jon Clark, 727 Marshall, Bend, arrested on June 19 on an excessive noise charge, was fined \$5 and costs. Robert M. Stokoe, Seattle, Wash., arrested on June 10, for excessive motor noise, forfeited \$17.50.

Carol Lynn Roebuck, 521 Florida, arrested on June 8 on an expired vehicle license charge, forfeited \$7.50. Charles W. Lewis, Salem, arrested for disobeying a traffic light, forfeited \$12.50.

EXPERIENCING DEFLATION
 ARTESIA, N. M. (UPI) — Artesia is experiencing deflation.

Prices have cut gasoline prices to 24 cents a gallon and hamburgers to eight for \$1.

Cascade Natural Gas Corp.

Effective June 25
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135 Minnesota
 (Formerly 824 Wall)
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