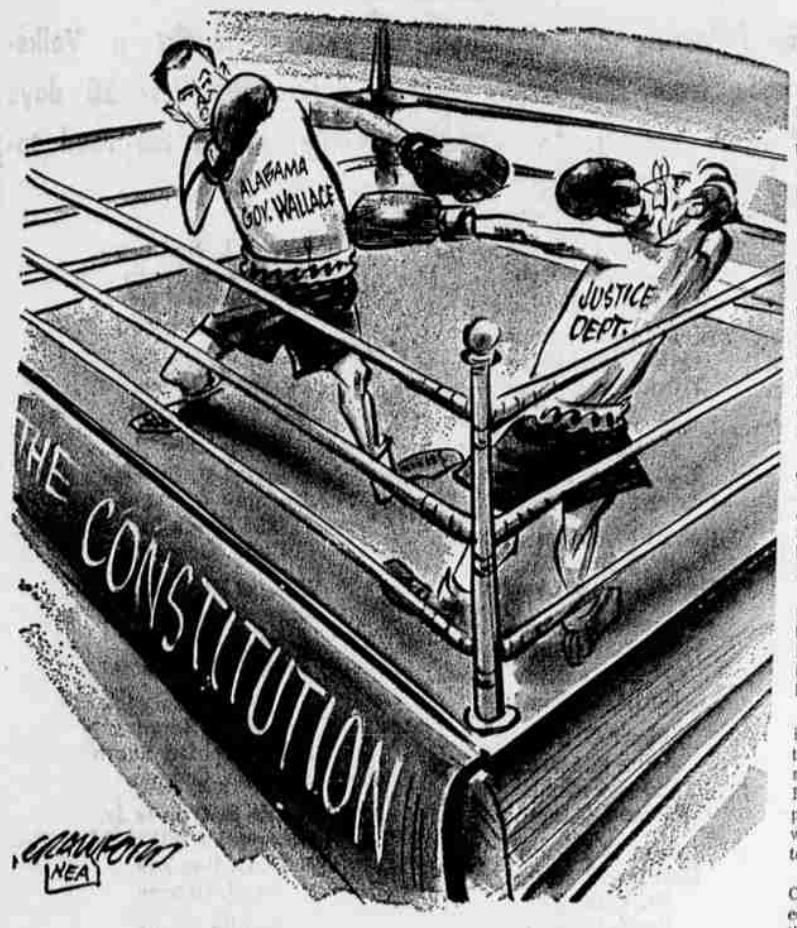
'I stand on my constitutional right to knock your block off!'



Wheat plan defeat a crushing blow to Kennedy and Freeman

Tuesday's complete rejection of a stiffer control program for wheat producers is a body blow to President Kennedy, Secretary of Agriculture Freeman, and their program for reducing farm surpluses through strict management of production. The program needed approval of two-thirds of the wheat farmers voting in a special referendum before it could have become effective for the 1964 crop. It got approval of less than half of the wheat growers who voted, after the strongest campaign, for and against, waged around a wheat referendum in history.

The Kennedy administration dragged out all the stops in an effort to obtain approval of the program. It rammed a feed grain bill through Congress in the closing days of the campaign. It ordered federal employes of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service to campaign actively in favor of it, although there is considerable doubt as to the legality or morality of such campaigning. Kennedy made frequent references to the need for a "yes" vote in his news conferences and on other occasions, far more frequent references than are normal in such circumstances. Freeman lined up all the major farm organizations, excepting one, to campaign actively for a "yes" vote.

The one lone exception was the American Farm Bureau Federation, which battled against the vote with every resource at its command. Oregon proponents of the so-called two-price plan, which was the subject of the vote, expressed worry that the Farm Bureau activity would be decisive in the areas — the Midwest and South — in which the Farm Bureau has the majority of its members. They were confident the referendum would pass with the needed margin in Oregon. But Oregon wheat farmers turned down the program, too.

The wheat program has been an unpopular one for many years, unpopular with almost everyone excepting the large-scale growers of wheat. It is shot through with regulations which make little or no sense, but which have been added from time to time in order to make wheat price supports more palatable. Even wheat growers have not been too fond of it. It has been approved in previous votes, but each time the number voting has been only a small percentage of those who grow wheat. This year, for the first time, small producers were able to vote, and it is obvious it was the vote of the little fellow which turned down the new program.

What happens next?

Mr. Kennedy had lined up an impressive list of authorities to tell wheat farmers this was their only chance. It was approve this plan or nothing at all. Congressional leaders, or at least some of them, told wheat growers that if the vote was not favorable there would be no second chance. But, it is highly unlikely, in view of the definite majority against the 1964 plan, that these threats will be kept. Congress will be under terrific pressure to take another look. If that look is toward a freer agriculture economy, with the eventual elimination of controls, it probably would pass in another election. Most American agriculture has been able to do well without price supports, and wheat growers should be given a few years to arrive in that situation.

Too good to keep quiet

A Central Oregon doctor, who shall — along with his companions — remain nameless on these pages, recently noticed an excess of cats around his home. Suspecting his own cat might be the answer, he took the feline to the office one evening, gave an anaesthetic, made the incision, and prepared to spay.

Even though it had not been too long since he was in medical school, he could not locate the proper organs. So he called a doctor friend, older and presumably wiser, in to help. "consultation" they call it in that business. The friend was equally unsuccessful. The atmosphere was becoming a little tense as they called a third doctor, this one a surgeon, His luck was no better.

A fourth doctor, another surgeon, was called. He too searched for the organs of a female cat, in vain. Finally, one of the four searched for the organs of a male cat.

And found them.

Names

It's kind of irking to see what should be well-known names misspelled by people who should know better. It happens all the time. It even has happened in The Bulletin, although we're hopeful it is an infrequent occurrence.

Reading through a transcript of some testimony before a Congressional committee the other day the following portion of a sentence stuck out like a sore thumb, "we in the Forestry Service . . ." The speaker was Orville L. Freeman, Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, and a man who certainly should know the name is the U.S. Forest Service, not the Forestry Service, since the activity in question is under the Department of Agriculture.

There are those who constantly refer to the promontory southwest of Bend as Mount Bachelor. The correct name is Bachelor Butte. And it was with considerable surprise we read a reference in the Eugene Register-Guard the other day to "the Steens Mountains." The proper name is "Steens Mountain." It is a singular mountain, not a range.

Capital Report

Officials optimistic about implementing Columbia River treaty with Canadians

By A. Robert Smith
Bulletin Correspondent

WASHINGTON — American officials are optimistic once again about implementing the Columbia River treaty with Canada, as result of the Hyannis Port communique issued by President Kennedy and Prime Minister Pearson, but they are still in the dark about exactly what concessions the Canadians want.

One thing appears certain: the treaty will be amended and sent back to the U.S. Senate for ratification. The nature of the amendment, which is called a protocol is diplomatic jargon, will be worked out in negotiations between officials of the two governments.

The treaty was originally signed by President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Diefenbaker in January, 1960. It was ratified shortly thereafter by the Senate, but Diefenbaker never submitted it to Parliament for ratification. Until ratified by Parliament, its provisions for construction of three big dams on the upper Columbia River system, with sharing of power and flood control benefits, can't be implemented.

One point that American officials believe the Canadians will ask to be covered by a treaty amendment is the price of power that Bonneville Administration would pay to Canada for all energy which the Canadians determine to sell in the United States.

British Columbia Premier W. A. C. Bennett has publicly demanded five mills or its equivalent for the power. American officials, in private talks with the Canadians last October, offered 3.75 mills. Because the Canadian dollar is pegged below the U.S. dollar, this would work out to slightly more than 4 mills for Canada.

Another concession that is expected to be asked by Canada would be American agreement that Mica Creek dam not be built immediately. As signed, the treaty states: "Canada shall commence construction of the dams as soon as possible after the ratification date." This refers to Mica Creek, Arrow Lakes and Duncan Lake dams, the three projects Canada is responsible for in British Columbia.

Mica Creek would cost some $400,000,000. Officials here think this would pose a financial problem for Canada because Bennett has launched an expensive development project on the Peace River.

American officials are more concerned about getting started on Arrow Lakes, Duncan Lake and the one American treaty dam, Libby dam in western Montana, than they are in holding the Canadians to an early construction schedule on Mica Creek, for the bulk of the power and flood control benefits for the United States will stem from these other three projects.

There are no insurmountable obstacles to mutual ratification of an amended treaty, in the view of American officials. They think the convivial mood of the Kennedy-Pearson talks will filter down the political - diplomatic ladder and be reflected in the upcoming negotiations.

They also hope that Ottawa and British Columbia will work out a united position. Past negotiations had been hampered by their triangular nature because the federal and provincial governments of Canada were at odds, and American officials were unable to bring them together to agree to practical terms.

A united Canadian position appears to be Pearson's objective, judging by the communique which said "the Canadian government would consult at once with the provincial government of British Columbia. . .with a view to proceeding promptly with the further detailed negotiations required with the United States and with the necessary action for approval within Canada."

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.

Tussing has comments on civil defense article

To the Editor:

I would like to comment on the article headlined "Showdown on Civil Defense delayed, James out of town." I would like to correct any misunderstanding that may be gathered due to reading this article.

The writer mentioned I was a retired county road employe and an amateur radio buff. I can understand the purpose of the identification but am lost as to her use of the word buff. Now a buff is a skin, it don't fit. Buff is also a color but it is not my coloring. A buff is also a blow — as to strike, again it don't fit. Buff could also be short for Buffoon. If being concerned for the welfare of others makes me a fool then I am proud of the title. To buff also means to polish. To those who are ignorant of the subject it might sound as if I were polishing the usefulness of amateur radio but to those who have a little knowledge of the subject, I would only be stating facts. (Editor's note: "Buff" is a common term. Synonyms are fan, enthusiast.)

She thinks it funny that I have an emergency supply of "dry food." Nothing was said as to whether it was dry or liquid but by inserting the word "dry" she leaves it to the reader to fill in as they wish. This same tin box came to good use last summer on a search and rescue mission.

I was asked by a member of the board if I had anything to bring up. I said that I had not but was merely there to listen. That the action of the board would be reflected in the action I would take in the purchase of other equipment. I was then asked to express my views on Civil Defense. This I did. She reported that I almost lost the "battle." There was no battle. Battle means strife. There was no strife. I left feeling that I had the well wishes and friendship of the board as I have always felt. I left feeling the same friendship towards them as I always have in the past and hope to have in the future.

I was asked as to my instructions regarding Civil Defense. I answered "To go (not speed) to LaPine and locate (not alert) the school superintendent and furnish communications for Civil Defense." She believes that I am confident that they will come, from Civil Defense. This is true only if we have Civil Defense in Oregon.

I did not make the statement that I didn't like the interference of the National Guard. I did say that other agencies had not cooperated with Civil Defense as they should and mentioned two times in which this had occurred. I have no dislike for the National Guard as she indicates. I did not say I didn't like the legislature. I did say that I thought they had made a mistake in cutting the staff to three men as it took that many to staff each mode of communication and they have many modes. She says I don't like the attitude of any one who questions the effectiveness of Civil Defense. Again she is wrong. I have been very devoted to criticizing the weakness of CD. Some of them have been strengthened, others will be soon is my belief. Some not at all. I believe all persons have the right to believe as they wish.

I did say that Bill James was green when he took over Deschutes County CD and he learned fast. She did not report that I said that I now consider him one of the best in the state. And I now add, the northwest.

Civil Defense must depend on amateur radio. If Ila Grant would read U.S. Regulations, Rules Governing Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES for short), sub paragraph (a) of section 12.201 of Communications Act of 1934, amended, she would change her attitude towards amateur radio and operators.

I did say that without CD that I had no doubt some hams would be tempted to run for a cave. I think no one could blame them when they were unable to operate because of no coordinating head such as Civil Defense. And if the legislature is figuring on turning the job over to the hams they will not find us totaly unprepared.

D.D. Tussing, WTUFR.
Bend, Oregon,
May 22, 1963

JFK makes it plain he will take action if necessary in Alabama

By Merriman Smith
UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Kennedy has made it plain he will send federal forces, if necessary, to prevent Gov. George Wallace from blocking desegregation of the University of Alabama next month.

But Kennedy told his news conference Wednesday he hoped such action "would prove unnecessary." He added, "I hope this is a matter that can be settled by the local authorities in Alabama."

The President said he was obligated to enforce the federal court order directing the university to admit Vivian Maline, 20, and David McGlathery, 26.

Miss Malone intends to enroll June 10 for the summer term at the main campus in Tuscaloosa. McGlathery plans to enter the school's Hunstville branch the same day. Wallace has said that he "will be present to bar the entrance of any Negro who attempts to enroll at the University of Alabama."

Kennedy did not specifically say he would send troops or federal marshals into Alabama, as he did in Mississippi last fall. He said:

"I know there is great opposition in Alabama, and, indeed, in any state, to federal marshals and federal troops. And I would be very reluctant to see us reach that point.

"But I am obligated to carry out the court order. That is part of our constitutional system. There is no choice in the matter."

Kennedy noted that Wallace had gone to the Supreme Court to protest the President's action in sending federal troops into the Birmingham area to guard against further race riots there. He said he welcomed this.

"So I would hope that the fact that the governor has chosen to carry out our dispute in the courts indicates that in the final analysis he will accept the judgment of the court as to my powers to use and control federal troops under certain considerations in various states," the President said.

Other points Kennedy made:

Civil Rights: The administration is considering legislation designed to give Negroes a legal means of ending racial discrimination rather than "taking to the streets" in demonstrations.

Wheat: There will be another chance for a wheat referendum next year and meanwhile there will be an opportunity to study the economic effect of the farmers' refusal to accept strict controls with price supports. Results of this week's referendum will have little effect on the consumer.

Space: Project Mercury astronauts told him this week they felt another Mercury flight would be worthwhile, but the National Aeronautics and Space Administration will "make the final judgment" on whether to discontinue the Mercury program.

Politics: Asked whether he felt Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York, Gov. George Romney of Michigan and Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona looked like Republican presidential candidates, Kennedy laughed and said "I would say that if the call of the party came to any one of them they would answer the call." And, he said after a pause, "That's about my position, too."

Cuba: Suggestions that the United States may be planning to abandon its Guantanamo naval base in Cuba are "completely untrue."

Viet Nam—The United States will "withdraw any number of troops any time the government of South Viet Nam suggests it." He hoped it would be possible to withdraw some U.S. troops by the end of this year "in any case."

Discipline—He is not in favor of corporal punishment in schools, but believes in "very strong" discipline at home.

Barbs

A youth falls head over heels in love and has a hard time getting back on his feet even after marriage.

When you enjoy it, it takes a lot of the hard out of hard work.

Bubble gum is what little kids beg for and their clothing is stuck with.

The greatest danger in night time auto speeding can be the mourning after.

THE BULLETIN

Thursday, May 23, 1963

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Sagebrushings

What this country needs is a good covered bridge

By Ila S. Grant
Bulletin Staff Writer

There was no ribbon - cutting ceremony, when the new Portland Avenue Bridge was opened for the second time. After the first opening, I intended to give it a test run, but before I got around to it, it was barricaded again. This time, to pave the approach.

I finally made it across Sunday, and it seems to be a pretty fair bridge. Gives a good excuse for a little reminiscing. I can remember when it was called the Red Bridge. Naturally, it was because of the color.

The bridge was red until September, 1931, when it was rebuilt, entirely with City of Bend funds. (The old bridge was freshly painted in about 1920, and it must have had another coat of paint or two, before it was replaced.)

The "old" bridge had no walk. The planks ran lengthwise, and were forever curling up. The bridge was always anathema to horses, and in the early days, many a moppet lost candy pennies through the cracks. Automobiles were getting pretty numerous, but it took a steady eye, strong arms and the nerve of a Barney Oldfield, to guide the merry Oldsmobile across the planks without pinching the rubber.

Ole Grubb, who has been around quite awhile, was city street superintendent when the bridge was rebuilt in 1931. He kept a diary of the day-to-day progress. A number of people whose names have occurred in the news, through the years, were members of the construction crew. Among them were Roy Allingham and Henry Blackwell, still residents of Bend.

The "new" bridge of three decades ago had a walk, which made it suitable for moonlight strolls. The labor for the entire project, incidentally, came to a little less than $500.

The new bridge is all right, but it has one fault. It eliminated the south approach to Pioneer Park. I'd feel pretty silly, driving into the park from the only remaining entrance, at the north end, backing around at the dead-end, and returning from whence I came. I'd be afraid someone would be watching.

Time was, when anyone could take a leisurely drive through the park, reflect on the wonders of a blade of grass, listen to the roar of the river, and go on his way, refreshed. Nothing purposeful or calculated. No picnic. No reason at all.

That's progress.

Odds and Ends

I was planning to write a little paragraph, last week, about Hump-day. That's Wednesday. On Hump-day, you're over the hump. The City Hall reporter here at The Bulletin gave me this bit of intelligence. The other day, Dick Fagan beat me to it, in his Oregon Journal column. He gave someone else the credit.

Wendell Thompson, Deschutes county deputy sheriff, wears a safety pin, on the tapes which were designed to accommodate a star, on his new shirts. Apparently when the boys broke out the new uniforms, the seams weren't all they should be. Ask him about it.

One of the young matrons in our square dance set has convinced me that it's better to wrap left-overs in wax paper than to store them in bowls in the refrigerator. "My girl friends who store their left-overs in bowls have to throw them away in a week," she told me. "I can keep mine three weeks before I have to throw them out."

Washington Merry-go-round

Congressmen might find more Grumman paydirt

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — The four Republican congressmen who are demanding a probe of Democratic contributions by Grumman Aircraft may have struck more political dirt than they realize.

The four congressmen are irate over letters written by Grumman vice president J. B. Rettaliata urging Grumman subcontractors to buy advertising in the Nassau County Democrats' Journal to be distributed at a big $100-a-plate Democratic dinner.

This, while against the political rules, was peanuts compared to the reported Grumman contribution to the big $1,000-a-plate dinner given by the Democrats for President Kennedy last winter. The dinner was staged largely by Texas oil men under the benign and energetic guidance of Bedford Wynne, a Murchison executive. Later, Wynne got his reward, a special interview with the President. What other rewards will be forthcoming in a soft approach when it comes to plugging the oil tax loop-holes, remain to be seen.

But the biggest purchasers of $1,000 tickets, in addition to the Texas oil crowd, were officials of Grumman Aircraft. Significantly, this was at the very same time General Dynamics and Grumman were angling for the $6 billion TFX contract.

Repeated inquiries at the Democratic National Committee have failed to elicit the names of the big $1,000 ticket buyers. This falls apparently in the realm of "managed news."

Under the law, all political contributions must be filed for public inspection. However, the Democratic National Committee stated that the names would be filed in due time, but not as dinner ticket buyers — merely as contributors.

If the four GOP congressmen dig deeper, they may find some paydirt.

Behind the Headlines

The recent racial strife may cause a serious recession in Birmingham. Even before the outbreak, the big steel companies had curtailed their mining operations in the Birmingham area. The city fathers sought new industries from the north to take up the economic slack. But these have now been scared off by the racial violence. . .Attorney General Robert Kennedy has been trying to gauge who really speaks for the majority of Negroes in this country. Throughout the Birmingham turmoil, he was on the phone to Negro leaders of all persuasions. He found the one who seemed to command most respect was Dr. Martin Luther King. . .President Kennedy's civil rights aide, Lee White, has his desk stacked high with telegrams on the Birmingham race riots. At least 98 per cent of the wires urged the President to take a stronger stand for Negro rights. However, White went through the telegrams for constructive ideas to help solve the problem, didn't find a single practical suggestion.

ASTROLOGER EXPELLED

KATMANDU, Nepal (UPI)—Jaganath Misra, an Indian astrologer who predicted trouble for King Mahendra's two-month-old parliamentary government, has been expelled from this mountain kingdom.

Police escorted Misra to the Indian border and advised him not to return.

Other pens . . .

Unkindest cut

A member of the British House of Lords, Lord Shackleton, told his assembly that somewhere in the antipodes a cannibal chief has advised his flock not to eat any more Americans. He says they are chock full of chlorinated hydrocarbon.

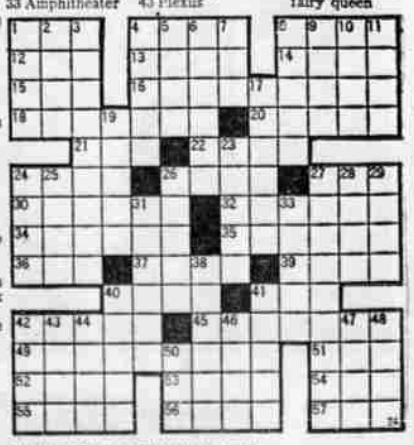
Now let's see who says what in the next presidential campaign about the decline of American prestige. (Eugene Register-Guard)

Hodgepodge

ACROSS
1 Pool, in cards
4 Robust
8 Aperture
12 Hail!
13 Dismounted
14 Tree
15 Dwarf (comb. form)
16 Lack of knowledge
18 Heavy hammers
20 Storms
21 Feast day (comb. form)
22 Smell
24 Foretoken
26 Arabian gulf
27 Priority (prefix)
30 Writing tool
32 Constructed
34 Escort
35 Straying
36 Masculine nickname
37 Service charges
39 Cry of bacchanals
40 Drone bees
41 Collection of sayings
42 Previous
43 Singing star
49 Attract favor to
51 John (Gaelic)
52 Ledger entry
53 British princess
54 Chemical suffix
55 Doctors (coll.)
56 Girl's nickname
57 Seine

DOWN
1 Basins
2 Ellipsoidal
3 Habitations
4 Suspends
5 Nautical term
6 Flexible
7 And so forth (ab.)
8 Lance
9 Marine fish
10 One time
11 Spread's mounds
17 Presser
19 Waltz
23 Challenges
24 Jewel
25 Aliet
26 More aged
27 Hardship
28 Nevada city
29 Rim
31 Apprise
33 Amphitheater
38 Hebrew ascetic
40 Condemns
41 Peruvian mountains
42 Formally neat
43 Plexus
44 Frosted
46 Hostelries
47 Chest rattle
48 Dill
50 Shakespeare's fairy queen

Answer to Previous Puzzle



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