

First robin



Wheat growers not the only ones to refuse government subsidies

Perhaps the American politician — and many American newspaper editors — have misjudged the American farmer. There's no doubt politicians, and many editors, were considerably surprised last week when wheat farmers turned down a new wheat price support program. Reading the stories hammered out by the pundits, one would suspect this was the first time American farmers had turned down the chance to get on the gravy train, or stay on it.

But, 'tain't so. In the not-distant past, American turkey growers gave a resounding thumping to a similar proposal by the Department of Agriculture. Turkey growers had been asked to allow the establishment of severe and rigid controls on quantity of production, in return for guarantees as to market price. The vote came after a break in the turkey market, when prices had slid downhill rather quickly. And even then, turkey growers turned the deal down, cold.

Other farm groups have turned down other programs which would have guaranteed prices at the cost of control over production. Beef men, for years, have voted against federal subsidy programs, preferring to put their animals on a free market. Marketing orders, which control supply and thereby control prices,

No reason for this

The Oregon legislature has raised the rates for legal advertising within the state, the first such raise in 12 years. The rate increase does not keep up with cost increases over that period, but few rate increases have.

The question which comes to mind is the need to have state-established rates for such advertising. Too often, legal rates are either well above or well below rates paid by regular advertisers in the newspapers of this and other states. There is no particular reason those

House should pass it, too

The Oregon State Senate has passed a bill which would eliminate the requirement, under a ruling of the state's Attorney General, that public funds be deposited in locally-owned banks, rather than in chain banks in this state. The requirement has largely been ignored in a number of instances, and with good reason. If all public bodies would follow the mandate they would come close to breaking the small independent banks of the state.

Actually, banks are merchants, just like everyone else. They deal in money, an item which is rarely overstocked, never out of date, and which never has to be drastically marked down for quick sale. Rather than a strict merchandise function, banks provide a variety of services to borrowers and depositors. They hope to make a profit from these services.

At one time, in the dim, dark, past, there may have been some excuse for favoring locally-owned banks but the time is long gone. The Bend branches of the two chain

have been turned down by a number of farm commodity groups.

One farm group which apparently has become used to the control route is composed of cotton producers. Only a couple of days after wheat men had turned down their proposed new program, the House committee on agriculture hammered out a new and bigger program of cotton price supports at all levels.

Opposition to support programs is growing in Congress itself. And it's not hard to understand why. The American farmer has lost a lot of his political strength in recent years as farms became larger, the use of machinery grew more widespread, and more one-time farmers and their sons and daughters moved to cities. Only a few short years ago farmers comprised about one-sixth of our population. Now, only about one in sixteen Americans is dependent upon farm ownership or employment for a living.

The farm programs started back in the Thirties have not worked. They worked in tobacco for a few years, but even that support policy has been in trouble in the past two or three years. Over the long haul, the American farmer and his consumer cousin both will be better off if the government gets out of the farm business.

required by statute to give public notice should pay higher rates than the man who is selling his goods or services. And there is likewise no reason for newspapers to give legal advertisers a bigger rate break than they would give someone else.

The whole matter could be handled by requiring newspapers to charge their regular classified advertising rates for "legals", in order to keep any of the publishing brethren from charging more than the traffic should bear, and dropping the use of state-set rates.

House should pass it, too

banks operating throughout Oregon have made loans in this area currently totalling about \$16 million. Branches in Redmond, Prineville, and Madras more than double this amount. Under these circumstances it's hard to say the Portland home offices don't have an interest in this area.

The House should pass this bill, too.

Quotable quotes

Segregation is nothing but a new form of slavery covered up with niceties. We have an ideal of freedom and human dignity. We want to be free whether we're in Birmingham or Los Angeles. — Integration leader Martin Luther King Jr., at a "Freedom Rally for Birmingham".

We feel the President is being hijacked all over the country. — A spokesman for the town of New Ross, which is irked because President Kennedy will spend only 45 minutes in the community of his ancestors when he goes to Ireland.

You don't have to come up with something new in order to get patent rights in United States

(Second of Three)
By Harry Ferguson
UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Most famous inventors merely took another man's idea and improved on it. You do not have to come up with something entirely new to get a patent.

The Wright Brothers invented the airplane after reading about the work of Otto Lilienthal, a German who manufactured gliders. Galileo did not invent the telescope because of a sudden inspiration but because he had heard about experiments with lenses performed by a Belgian named Hans Lippershey.

Even the most simple thing can be improved upon and patented. The other day patent No. 3,085,272 was granted to Laverne M. Cowan of Covington, Ga., for a tooth brush. His idea was to set the bristles into the handle in the form of an X.

To apply for a patent you make a drawing of your invention, write a letter describing it and mail them, along with \$30, to the U.S. Patent Office. Your application will go to one of the patent office's 1,000 examiners who will determine whether you have come up with a novel idea. If the application is granted, you have exclusive rights to your invention for 17 years, but only in the United States and its territories. After that the invention goes into the public domain. Unless you get a patent in every country in the world, anybody in a foreign nation can take your idea and go into business without paying you anything.

Patience Pays Off

Patience is a virtue which every inventor must cultivate. It frequently takes 20 or 30 years to develop his idea to the point where it becomes commercially feasible and profitable. The zipper, for instance, is in such widespread use today that most persons assume it was an instantaneous success. Actually the basic idea was patented in 1891 by Whitecomb L. Judson who called his idea "a clasp locker and unlocker for shoes."

It was made of hooks and eyes

with a sliding clasp and Judson soon extended the idea to women's dresses and sold his product for 35 cents. Complaints began rolling in immediately. There was no way to lock the first zipper and when women sat down, their dresses popped open. Judson could not devise a solution to the problem and died without cashing in on his invention.

A momentary discomfort or irritation frequently results in an invention. Patent No. 6,469 was issued to Abraham Lincoln because on a trip down the Mississippi River his boat got stuck on a dam. He devised a set of bellows placed just below the water line of the hull, and the idea was that when the bellows were pumped up the boat would float free. There is no record that his invention ever was put into production, and a few years later he became pre-occupied with

larger matters.

Mark Twain ran out of glue one day when he was pasting items into his scrapbook and immediately put aside literary matters to concentrate on the problem. The result was that he got patent No. 121,992 for what was described as a "self pasting scrapbook." It was simply a series of blank pages coated with paste, and he sold 25,000 of them.

Few persons have heard of Alfred E. Ischinger of Mount Penn, Pa., but he is a famous man in the U.S. Patent Office. In 1937 he set a record for the largest documentation of an invention—170 sheets of drawings and 146 pages of specifications. His machine was for "the uninterrupted knitting of shaped fabrics."

Next: Strange ideas that flow into the patent office.

It may soon be harder to get rid of things than to acquire them

By Dick West
UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Every now and then something pops up that seems to fit in with my pet economic theory, which is called "disposalism."

Although it gets rather complicated around the edges, the basic concept of disposalism is quite simple.

It rests on the postulate that we are nearing the point where it will be harder to get rid of things than it is to acquire them.

Already we can see signs of creeping disposalism. It is, for example, easier to grow more grain than we can use than it is to dispose of the excess production.

Atomic power can now be readily produced, but getting rid of the radioactive waste materials has become a major problem. And so on.

A new manifestation of disposalism came to my attention in a volume of testimony published

over the weekend by the House defense appropriations subcommittee.

As might be expected, it was Rep. Daniel J. (Silent Dan) Flood, D-Pa., who laid his finger on the problem. In fact, he laid his thumb on it, too.

Flood posed the question of what the armed forces intend to do with their old ballistic missiles when the models now in use are made obsolete by more advanced designs.

"Will they be just scrapped or what?" Flood inquired. "Can those birds be put in inventory and used as support sometime like old ammunition? Can they be reworked? What happens to those birds? We have not done this yet but what do you think we might do?"

As you can see, when "Silent Dan" poses a question he touches all the bases and takes the scenic route home.

The Air Force officer who was in the witness chair replied that "we just do not have a specific disposition plan now."

Congressmen Not Disturbed

Although Flood and other subcommittee members did not appear particularly disturbed, this negative response fairly made my hair stand on end.

My Nickel's Worth

The Bulletin welcomes contributions to this column from its readers. Letters must contain the correct name and address of the sender, which may be withheld at the discretion of the editor. Letters may be edited to conform to the directives of taste and style.

Writer says Bulletin too partial to Bend

To the Editor:

I am writing this letter to you on behalf of the many people I have talked with about your coverage of Central Oregon Athletics. Since the name of your paper has been changed to "The Bulletin," serving Bend and Central Oregon it only seems right that we of Central Oregon, not only Bend can have our say so. All year you have made Bend the most outstanding team in Central Oregon and have given them complete coverage. It's Bend, Bend, Bend, and although it is mostly a Bend paper, I would like to know how many people subscribe to your paper besides loyal Bend fans, as you seem to be. This has been happening all year but was brought to a head by your recent articles on Bend's track losses at the district.

If the purpose of your paper is to make people mad, so they will read it, you have partially succeeded, because many people are mad! Isn't the main idea of sports writing to cover the meet, or game, giving the facts and telling about the contest?

It seems like all you do is either build up Bend or gripe about how they were cheated, and tell how the officials and other coaches of the district must be crazy for even thinking Bend could do something wrong. Isn't it too bad that Herb Hickman, the 880 relay team and other Bend contestants got the raw end of the meet. We all know that Herb is a great runner and no doubt could have found success at state. The fact still remains that he and the relay team were disqualified and no matter how big of stink is put up it should stay that way. Naturally Bend coach Mr. Moore should feel bad about the whole thing but he still shouldn't be able to change a decision.

I'm wondering if anyone else in the sports world can change decisions? In every sport rules are laid down and certain people (umpire, judges, etc.), are there to make decisions and see that these rules are followed. It is true that the officials of this certain meet should have made up their minds and stuck with their decision. It seemed that they were afraid to hurt or be against anyone. But the fact still remains that Bend was disqualified and it should be taken as a bad break with all this fuss stopped.

I am a member of Madras' track team and attended the dis-

U. S. senators join in move to seek test ban

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Thirty senators joined Monday in a proposed resolution urging that the United States seek an agreement with Russia to ban all atmospheric and underwater nuclear tests.

The group included some lawmakers with differing views on the U.S. proposal at Geneva for a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty, which also would cover underground testing.

Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, D-Conn., offered the proposal. He has been a critic of the U.S. proposal. Listed as principal co-sponsor was Senate Democratic Whip Hubert H. Humphrey, Minn., a champion of the administration's proposal.

In separate statements prepared for Senate delivery, Dodd and Humphrey said a proposal to ban atmospheric and underwater nuclear tests would avoid the controversy over detection of underground tests and the right of on-site inspection since underwater and atmospheric tests could be readily detected.

Forsee Results

They said the limited treaty would end testing which contaminates the atmosphere and would slow the nuclear arms race. It also would be a first step toward agreement on a comprehensive treaty when technical questions relating to underground detection have been resolved, they added.

"This resolution is a major attempt to stuff the genie of radioactive contamination and proliferation of nuclear weapons capabilities back into the bottle where it belongs," said Humphrey.

Dodd said an underwater and atmospheric test ban would be "a tremendously significant beginning." It would, he said, "substantially reduce the amount of testing conducted by both sides."

"It would eliminate the testing of multi-megaton weapons," he said. "It would take account of the legitimate, if somewhat exaggerated, concern of world public opinion over the danger of cumulative atmospheric fallout."

Sense of Senate

If approved, the resolution would express the sense of the Senate that the United States should again offer an underwater-atmospheric treaty to the Soviet negotiators at Geneva.

The resolution also urges that, if the Soviet Union rejects the underwater-atmospheric treaty, the United States should commit itself "before the world" to refrain from testing underwater or in the atmosphere so long as the Soviet Union abstains.

It would require that the United States, in any such moratorium,

keep its testing facilities "in a state of constant readiness" so that this country would not be unprepared if the Russians should resume testing.

Other signers included: Sens. Frank Church, D-Idaho; Clair Engle, D-Calif.; Lee Metcalf, D-Mont.; Wayne Morse, D-Ore.; Frank E. Moss, D-Utah; Maurice B. Neuberger, D-Ore.

Negroes have solid support from top court

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Negroes fighting city- and state-imposed racial barriers today had some powerful support—loud and clear—from the highest court in the land.

The Supreme Court's voice obviously was intended for school boards and all local governing bodies, as well as lower federal courts before which integration cases are heard.

The message was this: Individual rights guaranteed by the Constitution are not pie in the sky. A person is entitled to enjoy them today, not at some vague time in the future.

"The basic guarantees of our Constitution are warrants for the here and now and, unless there is an overwhelmingly compelling reason, they are to be promptly fulfilled," the court said.

Decision Important

The decision loomed as an important factor in the movement toward racial equality now spreading rapidly over the country.

The court reemphasized another important point: The constitutional rights of some cannot be denied simply because others don't like the idea.

Justice Arthur J. Goldberg, junior member of the court, did the talking for a unanimous bench Monday in a case involving recreation facilities in Memphis, Tenn.

None of the ideas in the opinion are new. Goldberg quoted one case in point 50 years old. The importance lay in the fact that the court felt obliged to reiterate them.

Question Of Speed

Memphis was desegregating its parks and playgrounds gradually, relying on the "deliberate speed" concept which the high court built into public school desegregation in 1955. The city said that slow motion was necessary to avoid racial disturbances.

Goldberg said not only did "deliberate speed," not apply to Memphis parks, but it very likely no longer applied to schools—or at least to the degree that it did in 1955.

Other pens . . .

Too bad

It is too bad that members of the Oregon Legislature found it necessary to propose legislation which would prohibit a legislator from working at a race track and would prohibit a lawyer-legislator from representing a client before the Oregon Liquor Control Commission.

It shouldn't be necessary to enact a law to be certain that legislators will not do what it is improper for legislators to do. Any person who is worthy of election to public office should know what he must do to honor the public trust. It shouldn't be necessary to tell him. But alas, it always has been and it always will be. (East Oregonian, Pendleton)

Playtime

ACROSS		5 Heart (anal.)
1 Boy's plaything	5 Bridge player's pastime	6 Foreigners
9 Musical —	12 Strength to a poker player	7 Genuine
13 Bread spread	14 Dutch city	8 Girl's playthings
15 Barbering trade	17 Sea (Fr.)	9 Restrained
18 Penetrate	19 Plane curve (geom.)	10 Poems
21 Underwrite	22 Orthodox	11 Father (Fr.)
23 Female saint (ab.)	24 Circle part	12 Prayer
27 Obi	28 Ironquian	20 Newspaper paragraphs
29 Roughest	30 Opponent	21 Companies
31 Narrow aperture	32 Part of "writing on the wall"	15 Dry
33 Interest (ab.)	34 Benefactor	16 City in Nevada
35 Sinful	36 Chevalier's	17 Orthodox
37 Summer	38 Sinful	18 Brother of Zeus
39 Raced	40 Paroxysm	19 Poseidon
41 German stream	42 Masculine nickname	20 The same (Latin)
43 Sailing	44 Sailing	21 Auricles
46 Manifest	49 Paroxysm	
53 Twitching	54 Actual	
56 Guido's high note	57 Golfer's club	
58 Brother of Abel (Bib.)	59 Selection (ab.)	
60 Pluff	61 Royal Italian family name	
DOWN		
1 Miss Smith	2 Statue	
3 Canvas shelter	4 Worms	

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE ASSN.

THE BULLETIN

Tuesday, May 28, 1963

An Independent Newspaper

Robert W. Chandler, Editor
Phil F. Brogan, Associate Editor
Loren E. Dyer, Mech. Supt.
Entered as Second Class Matter, January 6, 1917, at the Post Office at Bend, Oregon, under Act of March 3, 1879. Published daily except Sunday and certain holidays by The Bend Bulletin, Inc.
Jack McDermott, Adv. Manager
Lou W. Meyers, Circ. Manager
William A. Yates, Managing Ed.