

Norblad, Hatfield disagree on one point in Kennedy's civil rights proposals

By Yvonne Franklin
Bulletin Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Two key Oregon Republicans, Gov. Mark Hatfield and Rep. Walter Norblad, disagree on one controversial part of the Administration's omnibus civil rights bill which would prohibit businesses from discriminating against Negroes.

While he was in Washington conferring with President Kennedy and other governors on the serious crisis which faces the country in rising Negro demands for equal treatment in all areas of life, Hatfield urged Congressional Republicans, whose support is essential to the passage of any bill, to back Kennedy's entire civil rights program.

President Kennedy requested federal laws to:

Guarantee equal access to public accommodations such as hotels, motels, restaurants and stores and authorize the Government to bring suit to protect this right.

Allow the Attorney General to file suit to desegregate public schools and colleges.

Permit the Federal Government to withhold financial assistance to any program or activity where there is racial discrimination.

Establish a Community Relations Service to help ease local racial tensions and solve local racial disputes.

Strengthen the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity by giving it a statutory basis.

Protect the Negroes' right to vote.

In addition to his civil rights bill, Mr. Kennedy renewed request for a number of other related legislative proposals, such as his education and tax bills which he said would improve the Negroes' lot, and called for various job training and vocational-education programs.

Norblad said he would support all of the President's recommendations except that section having

to do with private property rights — telling a businessman whom he should serve.

"I think he has a right to serve whoever he wants to — white, yellow, black, anybody," said Norblad.

The bill will be thoroughly debated before the year is over. Republican leaders in both House and Senate indicate this "public accommodations" part of the bill is unacceptable to them, and Republican votes in the Senate are necessary to curb an expected southern filibuster.

Both Hatfield and Norblad are concerned about possible Negro demonstrations in the Nation's Capital, particularly Capitol Hill, this summer while Congress is wrestling with its collective conscience. A march of 100,000 has been threatened by Negro leaders in New York. This kind of intimidation Norblad said would have a very bad effect on Congress.

"I would resent it," he said. "I think a lot of people who are more or less neutral on the issue like I am would resent it."

Hatfield expressed concern that "extremists" would get control of the Negro movement, not show enough restraint, and, if their demands were not met fast enough would continue to "take to the streets" in protest instead of the courts.

He thought this breakdown in law and order was dangerous for the country and for the Negro cause. He is concerned with the antagonism it creates between the white and colored races.

"I agree with the right of petition," said Hatfield, "but the long-range effort requires responsible leadership on both sides. I don't think the present mob action and violence is doing any good."

"This (demonstration) is good for immediate need, but in my opinion it does precious little good for racial harmony, unless it becomes the foundation core for legislative action in which the indi-

vidual has recourse through the courts and not through the streets."

Hatfield thinks the Negroes need economic advancement as much as anything to assure their place in society and that the key to economic advancement is education. This is why he supports that part of the President's bill to concentrate on vocational skills which are needed in a society increasingly dominated by complicated machines.

Less than one-half of the non-white population of this country has finished high school. This proportion of the unskilled increases every year, while the actual number of unskilled jobs decreases every year as automation spreads.

The explosive potential in the major cities in the United States of a burgeoning Negro population, uneducated and unskilled and jobless, is concerning the politician and citizen alike.

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.

Pool facilities held inadequate

To the Editor:

Sooner or later the city of Bend is going to have to face up to the fact that our swimming pool facilities are inadequate.

The Red Cross has had to turn away, for the last several years many children who are ready and anxious to start their training, and many parents are worried because they rightly feel very strongly that every child, as well as every adult, should know how to take care of himself in the water. There are a shocking number of drownings every summer, and with the increase in population and the popularity of water sports, this number is bound to multiply unless swimming and water safety instruction can be given to more and more individuals.

The problem of correcting this condition in Bend is of course up to the city fathers who would have to make a satisfactory plan after studying the situation, and then up to the tax payers to provide the necessary funds.

Without knowing too much about engineering costs, it would seem to me that perhaps covering and heating the pool we already have so that it could be used all through the year, might be the cheapest and best solution. In this way the training could be integrated into the school system just as First Aid training is now. Several of the Physical Education teachers are, or could be, qualified Red Cross Water Safety instructors. Also this would make it possible for people with handicaps who need the exercise of swimming, to have it the year around.

This is not the first year that the Red Cross has been unable to give Water Safety instruction to all who want it and the situation is becoming more acute every year. It is to be hoped that a solution can be found before the summer of 1964.

Sincerely,
Clare T. Taylor
Executive Secretary
Bend, Oregon,
June 24, 1963

Hatfield vetoes two measures

SALEM (UPI)—A measure requiring the Legislative Counsel Committee to review all rules of state agencies was one of two bills vetoed Tuesday by Gov. Mark Hatfield.

The governor said the bill "abandons traditional concepts of separation of powers and responsibilities."

He said the bill "provides an unnecessary further subjugation of the executive and judicial branches to the legislature."

The measure called for a review of agency rules to determine whether they were within the intent of the legislature.

The other measure assigned the costs of certain legal work to dedicated funds. Hatfield said the purpose of the bill was "laudable," but added "there are no significant safeguards... the bill constitutes a blank check for the expenditure of dedicated funds."

THE BULLETIN

Wednesday, June 26, 1963

An Independent Newspaper

Robert W. Chandler, Editor
Phil F. Brogan, Associate Editor
Loren E. Dyer, Mech. Sup't.
Jack McDermott, Adv. Manager
Lou W. Meyers, Circ. Manager
William A. Yates, Managing Ed.
Entered as Second Class Matter, January 6, 1911, 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.

Determined young Imam fighting to regain his throne in Yemen

By Phil Newsum
UPI Staff Writer

When, last December, the United States recognized the revolutionary regime of Yemen, it did so with both short and long-range objectives.

Immediately, it hoped to give Yemen's President Abdullah-Al-Sallal the prestige needed for him to remain in power, and to give both Egypt and Saudi Arabia a reason to cease their outside aid to the opposing sides in Yemen's civil war.

When this failed to have the desired results, the United States took two more steps.

It prodded the United Nations into entering the dispute in the role of mediator.

And it sent one of its most successful negotiators, Ellsworth Bunker, to the Middle East for on-the-ground talks with President Abdel Gamal Nasser and with Prince Faisal, premier of Saudi Arabia.

Egyptian Agreement

Out of this came Egyptian agreement to withdraw its troops from Yemen and Saudi Arabia and Jordan agreement to cease their aid to Yemen's deposed Imam.

It also led to a U.N. decision to send a peace-keeping team under Swedish General Von Hor, to Yemen to make sure the agreements were carried out.

In the long-range, the United States also sought to cut off what rapidly was becoming an all-out test of strength between Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

Direct conflict between these two held out almost limitless possibilities, and in direct notice of its own interest in the conflict,

the U.S. warned Egypt that any attack on Saudi Arabia would set it on collision course with the United States.

Since there is reason to believe that the Egyptians not only were flying Russian planes in Yemen but that some of them were flown by Russian pilots, there then came the possibility of another U.S. confrontation with the Soviet Union.

There the situation roughly stands today.

The trouble with the overall strategy seems to be that it reckoned without the determination of the deposed young Imam now fighting to regain his throne.

Nasser is believed anxious to get out of Yemen where costs are running around a reported \$1 million per day and Egyptian troops have suffered heavy casualties. But he dare not pull out until he believes Sallal's position is secure.

But the power of Sallal's regime so far is confined to the cities and his hold by no means firm.

In London last week, the Imam's foreign minister, Ahmad Moham ad El-Shamy told UPI correspondent George Bitar that the war will end immediately if the Egyptians pull out.

He said the Egyptians have 30,000 troops in Yemen and that the Russians also have stepped up their aid to Sallal, including at least 600 technicians as well as pilots and tank drivers.

As for the Imam, he quoted him as saying "In the Yemen will be my throne or my tomb."

In the Yemen, Nasser has a tiger by the tail. But so does the United States.

U.S. agriculture exports only one per cent below 1962 period

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Agriculture Department estimates the value of U.S. agricultural exports for July-April of fiscal 1963 was only 1 per cent below a year earlier.

The department's Economic Research Service (ERS) said farm product shipments in the 10-month period totaled \$4,164,000,000 in 1962-63 compared with \$4,197,000,000 in 1961-62.

ERS said the export picture this year has been dominated by smaller exports of cotton, wheat, tobacco, and tallow, and larger exports of feed grains, soybeans, cottonseed oil, vegetables, and rice. The agency said export gains since the longshoremen's strike ended have more than offset losses during the strike (late December through late January).

Japan remained the leading foreign farm outlet, accounting for \$377 million in July-March this year compared with \$374 million a year earlier.

Canada ranked second, taking farm products valued at \$345 million. Canada is the most important market for U.S. specialty products, especially fresh vegetables and fruits during the winter months.

Canada is the leading market for U.S. citrus products. The United Kingdom ranked third taking exports valued at \$299 million down 21 per cent from the previous year.

ERS said that of the 16 leading markets for U.S. farm products in July - March, 1962-63, nine showed declines. These were Canada, United Kingdom, West Germany, Italy, UAR-Egypt, Brazil, Spain, France, and Yugoslavia.

There were increases in shipments to Japan, Netherlands, India, Belgium, Republic of Korea, Pakistan, and Denmark.

ERS said a large part of the decline in exports to industrialized countries resulted from smaller exports of cotton. They declined nearly 25 per cent in the

July-March period this year compared with last, reflecting larger output in other producing countries and less consumption in the industrialized countries.

Exports of wheat to Western Europe were down substantially because of improved harvests there. Offsetting these declines was the hefty increase in exports of feed grains, soybeans, and vegetable oils.

U.S. farm exports to the Common Market countries declined 7 per cent after the imposition on July 30 of the common agricultural policy system of variable import levies.

Approval given tax extension

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Only President Kennedy's signature is required for another extension of "temporary" wartime tax levies on corporations and such items as cigarettes, liquor, beer and telephones.

The Senate approved without change Monday the House-passed measure which Kennedy must sign before midnight Sunday to prevent the taxes from dropping or expiring. Without extension, the Treasury would lose \$4.2 billion a year in revenues.

The measure would extend until June 30, 1964, the present 32 per cent tax on corporations and existing excise levies on liquor, beer, cigarettes, new cars and auto parts, telephones and airline tickets.

In passing the bill, the Senate defeated a Republican-supported move to repeal the 5 per cent federal tax on airline tickets which annually brings the Treasury Department \$105 million.

Travel

- ACROSS
- 1 Danger signal
 - 4 Ocean
 - 8 Ocean vehicle
 - 12 Golf expert
 - 13 Dirt
 - 14 Verdi opera
 - 15 Small shield
 - 16 Brew expert
 - 18 Certain flowers
 - 20 Tighthead
 - 21 Her Majesty's
 - 22 Ship (ab.)
 - 23 Level
 - 24 Unless (Latin)
 - 26 Fold (var.)
 - 27 Angry
 - 30 Think
 - 32 Radio tube
 - 34 Seeper
 - 35 Expulse (archaic)
 - 36 Warm
 - 37 Little
 - 38 Poker stake
 - 40 Handle
 - 41 Chum
 - 42 Yogi
 - 43 Levelling
 - 45 Girl's name
 - 51 Former
 - 54 Prince
 - 55 Helen of
 - 56 Wander
 - 57 Article
- DOWN
- 1 Run
 - 2 Killer whale
 - 3 Down Ball way
 - 4 Words
 - 5 Autocrats
 - 6 Kansas city
 - 7 Tree
 - 8 Black buck
 - 9 Strikes
 - 10 Fire
 - 11 Young salmon
 - 17 Afghan nobles
 - 18 Exkime boat
 - 23 Essential
 - 24 Cleopatra's river
 - 25 — of March
 - 26 Fathers (Fr.)
 - 27 — and Rose
 - 28 Mine entrance
 - 29 Omic
 - 31 Game
 - 33 Jacob's father (Bib.)
 - 36 Spanish-Hebrew
 - 40 Friendship
 - 41 Hymn
 - 42 Began
 - 43 Buzing sound
 - 44 Italian river
 - 46 Amazon river
 - 47 First recorded skipper
 - 48 Storm
 - 50 Paving substance

Answer to Previous Puzzle

ACROSS

- 1 Danger signal
- 4 Ocean
- 8 Ocean vehicle
- 12 Golf expert
- 13 Dirt
- 14 Verdi opera
- 15 Small shield
- 16 Brew expert
- 18 Certain flowers
- 20 Tighthead
- 21 Her Majesty's
- 22 Ship (ab.)
- 23 Level
- 24 Unless (Latin)
- 26 Fold (var.)
- 27 Angry
- 30 Think
- 32 Radio tube
- 34 Seeper
- 35 Expulse (archaic)
- 36 Warm
- 37 Little
- 38 Poker stake
- 40 Handle
- 41 Chum
- 42 Yogi
- 43 Levelling
- 45 Girl's name
- 51 Former
- 54 Prince
- 55 Helen of
- 56 Wander
- 57 Article

DOWN

- 1 Run
- 2 Killer whale
- 3 Down Ball way
- 4 Words
- 5 Autocrats
- 6 Kansas city
- 7 Tree
- 8 Black buck
- 9 Strikes
- 10 Fire
- 11 Young salmon
- 17 Afghan nobles
- 18 Exkime boat
- 23 Essential
- 24 Cleopatra's river
- 25 — of March
- 26 Fathers (Fr.)
- 27 — and Rose
- 28 Mine entrance
- 29 Omic
- 31 Game
- 33 Jacob's father (Bib.)
- 36 Spanish-Hebrew
- 40 Friendship
- 41 Hymn
- 42 Began
- 43 Buzing sound
- 44 Italian river
- 46 Amazon river
- 47 First recorded skipper
- 48 Storm
- 50 Paving substance

'Old Guard' in Congress should not draw the line against integration

Some of the Old Guard in Congress — Republicans and Democrats alike — are kicking up a storm over one provision in President Kennedy's package of civil rights proposals. Admittedly it has become the most controversial of the ideas submitted to the lawmakers. The others are not so very far-reaching, at least in the way of new suggested legislation; most of them have been around for some time.

The one feature of the Kennedy program which drew the most fire is a suggested law making it illegal to withhold service in restaurants, hotels, places of amusement and retail establishments because a prospective client has any particular color of skin. This is the one which has drawn the most fire from Southern members of Congress. It has received a little sympathy from some, not all, of the Republicans in the House and Senate.

The Southerners, or the people Southerners elect to public office, dislike this provision more than any other. Although segregation is being abolished slowly in some parts of the South it is being abolished in such public facilities as schools, golf courses, swimming pools, etc. The last stronghold of segregation is in the business community.

This is not even too popular with the businessman. The Negro has made giant strides in improving his economic status in much of the South. He is still not on a par with his white neighbor, but he is much closer to being an equal than he was only a few years ago. Economic opportunities are starting to come. There is no reason to believe this process will not be speeded up in the years to come. The one thing which is most effectively denied the Negro at the present time is the free choice of where he shall spend his money.

Most businessmen do not like this situation. Those engaged in the sale of goods and services hate to be put in the situation of losing business, and profits, merely for the purpose of being the last stronghold of segregation. Men in business realize full well their banks, suppliers, and landlords care very little

about the color of the hand which put the money in the cash register. With the betterment of Negro economic status the colored man and his family became an important market for those who sell and serve.

This does not mean everyone who serves the public should be forced to serve everyone who comes in the door. Some restaurants have restrictions on the dress of their customers. A man without a coat and necktie might just as well stay away, along with his woman companion in what old fogies who write editorials call slacks, or shorts. A merchant in the big-ticket lines may well deny credit to anyone who does not meet his standards. Anyone may refuse to sell to anyone who becomes obnoxious in a restaurant, hotel, or store.

But decision to sell to or serve a person should not be made on the basis of the color of that person's skin. There are colored establishments, at present, which refuse to serve white persons. There are other places where the colored man cannot spend his money. Businesses should have the right, and obligation, to serve anyone who can meet all the normal standards. These standards do not include racial background.

The Far West had its racial problems. Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Indians, and Hindus have had their trouble here. Fortunately most of those problems were settled many years ago. Still many California schools have had white children as a minority group, over a period of many years. Some have reached this situation only recently. Others have seen the characteristics of their population change over the years. And during this time there was little, if any, segregation because of race. California stores have not found their trade dropping off because a Japanese youngster came in to buy a pound of sugar for his mother. One would suspect that most Southern stores would not find any long-range problem if a colored youngster came in for a few pounds of potatoes. This part of Mr. Kennedy's program should be retained by Congress.

Reading

Why is it children who enjoy reading whatever they can get their hands on are ridiculed as "bookworms" by the majority of their peers; yet, 20 years later, those same peers may be labeled uncultured and unknowledgeable.

People who learn to enjoy reading at an early age, develop a desire to read other printed words. An innate curiosity about all facets of life, both past and present, never seems to be satisfied.

It is impossible to explain the advantages of a love of reading to a child. It goes far beyond reading "Dick and Jane" at the age of seven. What is read is not as important as

why it is read. The interest in the act of reading "Dick and Jane" is an interest that will someday be shown in the people and events of our time.

In the end, it comes full circle. Those who have developed a thirst for knowledge are able to give their children a wealth of information and a desire to learn on their own.

Those who enjoy reading realize its advantages. It is they who encourage their children to participate in reading programs such as that offered by the Deschutes County Library this summer. These doors are open to all children, and there is so much to be gained by stepping over the threshold.

Barbs

It's funny how little attention the thermometer often pays to the weatherman's predictions.

Always be prompt with appointments so you can rest up while waiting for the other person.



The spray they put on apple trees to keep the fruit from falling has no effect on the sticks the kids throw.

You'll know where you went on vacation, but not where the money went.