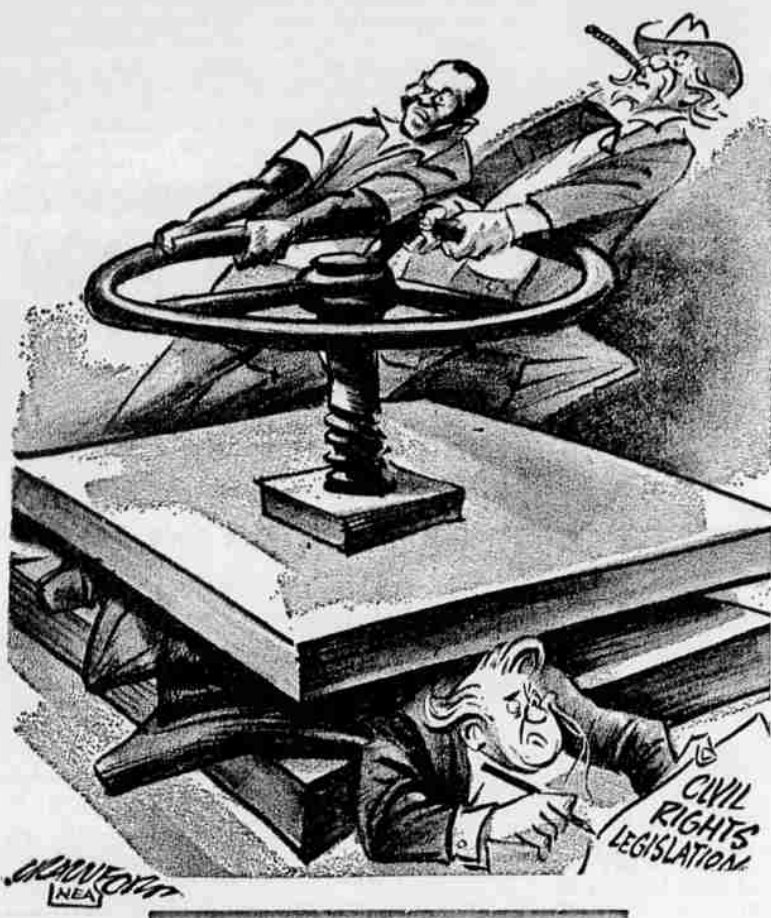


The hard way to write law



Seaside case points up the need for integrated court system

The Oregon State Bar has jumped into a situation which is generally, although erroneously, considered to be a strictly local, municipal area of concern. The Bar has protested to the city of Seaside, over on the Oregon coast, the firing of the city judge, a man named Walters. The city fired Walters, and replaced him with another man, because Walters was not "tough" enough. The new appointee, untrained in the law, Walters is a lawyer, can be presumed to be "tough" enough to satisfy Seaside's city fathers.

Seaside has had its problems of late. The city would just as soon forget some of them. The riots of last Labor Day weekend did little to grace the fair name of Seaside.

The Bar's interest in the matter is political interference in the judicial process. Some political interest in the courts is normal, and even necessary. And court interest in politics is not altogether academic; remember Mr. Dooley's famous comment about the Supreme Court following the election returns.

What the Bar objects to is executive control over court findings and personnel. And in this respect the Bar has the edge over the city fathers. The judiciary in our system is supposed to be independent of

such control. Whatever control is exercised over the judiciary should come from the voters at the polls, not from their elected representatives sitting in city hall.

The court involved in the dispute is a municipal court, which lacks some of the normal criteria of other courts in Oregon. The reason, of course, is that many municipalities treat city courts as revenue-raising sources, not as performing the judicial function which they should.

To most citizens, the municipal court is representative of the whole court system, even though such an impression is erroneous. This is the court which comes in contact with most persons. It should be run on as high a standard of propriety as the highest court in the land. Too often it is not. Dictation on the amounts of fines, or the severity of sentences, doesn't help.

Oregon needs two things to resolve situations such as this. One is a unified court system, headed by the Supreme Court, all the way down to justice courts. The second is some legislation which would protect conscientious men, attempting to run good small courts, from unwarranted interference from executive functionaries.

When 'everyone' was wrong

Back in the days shortly before the outbreak of World War II, a young lady named Alicia Patterson undertook an experiment, the outcome of which was viewed with skepticism by most older heads in the same business. Miss Patterson, started a new newspaper. Predictions that the new paper would not last were almost unanimous.

But Alicia Patterson had an idea, an idea which has paid off for many other newspapers in more recent years. She believed that people in a suburban area would be much more interested in a good suburban newspaper than would want to read a metropolitan sheet produced in the city.

She was right, of course. She picked a Long Island area, with Garden City as the headquarters, and watched urbanization take over farm after farm on Long Island. As the houses were built, her newspaper moved in. She started with \$70,000, in a rented garage, and wound up serving nearly half a million Long Island families.

Newsday, as she called her paper, is a good one. It is well-edited, well-written, and covers its area thoroughly. It doesn't feel the world ends at Long Island Sound.

Alicia Patterson died the other day. But she died knowing full well she had proved all the "experts" wrong.

Do we deserve this?

In an advertisement in today's Bulletin, the telephone company wonders if Oregonians deserve to live in Oregon. A rather simple quiz asks readers to identify various spots of scenic interest in the state. One mentioned in the quiz, although not shown in the accompanying photograph, is the famous Harley Axelrod Stump Ranch near Bend.

The company has given old Harley a rather unique honor. The company has, in fact, treated Harley better than Harley has treated the company. At least the latest directory put out by the telephone organization fails to list Harley as being a telephone subscriber, either in Bend or any of the nearby communities. Perhaps he has an unlisted telephone. But if he has, it's a mystery to local telephone operators, who have no record of him, listed, unlisted, or disconnected.

The company missed a bet in the whole thing, however. They should have played up Ackroyd

Shinbunny's High Desert Jackrabbit Farm. Harley has a famous place, of course, but Ackroyd has him beat all hollow. Besides, Ackroyd is a character in his own right.

Shinbunny is a Harvard graduate, magna cum laude, who took advanced work in art at the Sorbonne in Paris and audited courses in religious ethics at the American College in Rome. Tired of the hustle and bustle of ordinary life, he home-stayed a place south of Brothers. Ackroyd is independently wealthy—his grandfather got rich stealing government issue blankets and beef from the Indians—and he didn't want to do anything worthwhile. So he started raising jackrabbits.

He's had great success. His place has a greater rabbit population per square mile than any other in Eastern Oregon. He can't claim all the credit, though. The grandparents of his present-day rabbits were there when he started. And rabbits will be rabbits.

Capital Report

Bobby reminds Western Senators that segregation laws will apply out here

By Yvonne Franklin
Bulletin Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Attorney General Robert Kennedy assured Western Senators this week during Senate Commerce Committee hearings on the public accommodations section of the civil rights bill that it would outlaw discrimination against Japanese, Chinese, Mexican and Indian citizens and other persons of color as well as Negroes, in places that cater to the general public.

"There is a lot of discrimination in these United States every day that doesn't necessarily always pertain to Negroes," said Chairman Warren G. Magnuson of Washington State. He pointed out that the West has its problems of discrimination against Indians and Orientals, particularly. He mentioned as one example a state law in Washington which forbids a Japanese from holding property in fee.

When Magnuson asked Kennedy if the administration's civil rights bill would prohibit discrimination against these minorities in public accommodations such as hotels and restaurants, Kennedy said it would. The bill does not cover private clubs.

Sen. Clair Engle of Calif. noted that "in Los Angeles we have the largest Mexican city outside Mexico City, and in San Francisco the largest Chinese community outside the Far East, and we, too, have a great many Indians. He called Los Angeles the 'third most segregated city in the United States'."

Engle then raised a pertinent question, because all the Pacific

Coast States already have laws on the books prohibiting discrimination in public accommodations, public and private housing and in employment.

"Where do we go from here?" he asked Kennedy, "when we still have segregated housing, education and employment... where we have the law, and yet the law somehow hasn't got the job done?"

Kennedy took a long time in his reply, tracing back to some of the roots of the problem, which he said would be with us a long time. Education for employment seemed to be the key solution suggested by him.

"I don't think the passage of this law is going to get the job done," Kennedy said. "I think a lot of it goes back to education, vocational training and employment—basically to employment."

He said it didn't do a colored person much good to have access to hotels and other places if he didn't have enough money to feed his children.

He pointed to the eight million with less than a fifth grade education, those so-called "functional illiterates" who can't deal with the written word in employment applications and want-ads.

He stressed that there were now one million jobless youth between the ages of 16 and 22 who have dropped out of school, and he said the anticipated increase was some seven million over the next ten years of uneducated, idle youth.

Kennedy also listed a few sins of the North and West.

"I think there has been a great

deal of hypocrisy among us from the North as to the South," he said. "We have many problems in our own communities which haven't been faced up to."

"We spend so much time looking at what Bull Connor is doing in Birmingham that we haven't bothered to take the steps that deal with the problems in our own communities..."

"A lot rests with what we are going to do with the young people coming along now—so they don't go down the same road their parents have gone down—whether there will be greater opportunity for them, whether we will have a program for them at the State and Federal level to make sure they stay in school."

"It is extremely important that we make it possible for vocational education training," Kennedy continued.

"There are going to be enough jobs over the period of the next decade, but there are not going to be jobs for people uneducated and untrained."

Engle asked what the proposed federal ban on discrimination in public accommodations would do in states which already have state laws to this effect. Kennedy explained that if the Justice Department received a complaint, he would defer to state officials to take enforcement action under their own state laws.

The pending bill, he implied, is aimed primarily at those 16 states which have refused to outlaw segregation in public accommodations. In addition to the Southern States, these include Nevada, Utah and Arizona.

Washington Merry-go-round

Drew decries atom plans, fears for the railroads

WASHINGTON — Important hearings will be held today (July 9) regarding a series of federal handouts which most taxpayers don't know anything about—namely, subsidies to public and private power companies to build nuclear reactors.

At a time when there is increasing public concern over constructing nuclear power plants near big city populations, three groups are asking for \$42,000,000 to build nuclear plants near Los Angeles, San Diego, and in Connecticut.

Furthermore, the handouts have been recommended by the atomic energy commission, and the joint committee of Congress on atomic energy will pass on the AEC recommendation today.

Here are the proposed plans and the amount of money asked of Uncle Sam:

1. Connecticut Yankee Atomic Power Co. — A 400,000 kw. reactor at Haddam Neck on the Connecticut River. This is one of the most beautiful spots in Connecticut. Subsidy requested: \$13,195,000.

2. Southern California Edison and San Diego Gas and Electric — A 395,000 KW. reactor to be located at the famed U.S. Marines Camp Pendleton. Subsidy requested: \$13,022,000.

3. City of Los Angeles — A 400,000 KW. reactor in the Rancho Malibu area near Los Angeles. This is near one of the famous bathing beaches of Southern California. Subsidy requested: \$16,200,000.

Subsidies or Socialism

Though not listed for congressional hearings as yet, Niagara Mohawk Power has also filed for a reactor on Lake Ontario, and states that it does not want a subsidy. It wants free nuclear fuel from Uncle Sam for the first five years.

These proposed subsidies should inspire alert congressmen on the joint atomic committee to ask the following questions:

1. Why should certain industries get subsidies while others don't? Is it chiefly because they hire better lobbyists who give more cocktail parties and exert more influence?

2. Why is a few hundred dollars to help older people pay their medical bills Socialism while several million dollars to utilities is not Socialism?

3. Why should West Virginia and Pennsylvania taxpayers who are trying to sell their coal, help to pay for nuclear plants to compete against their coal?

4. Why should New York or California residents who worry about the danger of nuclear reactors being built near them, put up their tax money to increase the danger?

It will be interesting to see

whether Congress digs into any of these questions.

Railroad Strike?

The railroads of the nation soon face the prospect of firing all of their firemen except those on passenger trains. These are the highest type of labor, faithful to the railroad industry, and the rail executives are not anxious to fire them.

The Rail Chiefs have been extremely patient in meeting every government proposal for postponement and adjustment of the dispute, have agreed to accept the recommendation of the Riffin Panel to pay four years salary to every discharged older fireman and six months to every fireman with the railroad twelve months. This will cost the railroads millions.

Real fact is that the railroads, operating without subsidies, have been caught in the competitive squeeze by other industries which hire very successful lobbyists and are able to get very remunerative subsidies.

The two chief competitors are the airlines, which got their start from subsidies; and the trucking industry, which operates entirely on subsidized highways. If the truckers had to pay for highways in the same way the railroads have had to pay for their roads, tracks, and right-of-way, there wouldn't be any trucking industry. But thanks to the highway subsidy, trucks have taken a good slice of the railroads' freight business away.

And thanks to subsidies to the airlines, the airlines have cut a tremendous hole in railroad passenger traffic.

Yet in case of war, emergency, or bad weather, the public falls back on the railroads. The threat of a strike tomorrow illustrates the absolute essentiality of railroads. The nation cannot function without them. No railroad is asking for subsidies. But when federal subsidies are voted for highways, air lines, or nuclear power lines—the latter cutting down the coal and oil the railroads carry—it will eventually bring the day when the railroads will have to have subsidies or else combine or go out of business.

PASSES SERVICE BILL

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The House has made permanent the six-year military obligation program under which youths usually serve six months on active duty and the rest in the reserves.

In action Monday, the House approved and sent to the Senate legislation to overhaul the program to stipulate active duty varying from four to 18 months, depending on the enlistee's military specialty.

Red China has bomb problems, Soviets leave

By K. C. Thaler
UPI Staff Writer

LONDON (UPI)—Red China's race to explode its first atomic bomb was reported today to have been slowed seriously by the withdrawal from China of Soviet experts and scientists.

Diplomatic reports here said the Russians apparently took with them important "ingredients" when they returned to the Soviet Union.

As a result, they said, the Peking regime has run into considerable technical nuclear difficulties. The first blast had been predicted for some time this year but now may have to be put off for some time to come.

The nuclear issue and Peking's failure to get Moscow's assistance is understood to have played an important role in the deterioration of Sino-Soviet relations.

Britain's opposition Labor party leader, Harold Wilson, reported here recently after a meeting with Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev that the Russian leader had said he could get a settlement with Peking if he gave the Chinese nuclear weapons.

The Russians, in the wake of the heightening ideological conflict with Peking, withdrew their experts from China some time ago. With them went a number of scientists and physicists who have been advising the Chinese on nuclear problems.

Apparently the Russians have never been in a hurry to give the Chinese military nuclear know-how, presumably for political reasons, even at a time when relations between them were still good.

But the Soviets helped them with nuclear information for peaceful uses and supplied them with nuclear reactors. The exact date of the Russian withdrawal is not known but it seems to have occurred early last year.

Fire destroys prep gymnasium

MILWAUKEE (UPI) — Fire destroyed the gymnasium at Milwaukee High School Monday afternoon. Damage was estimated at \$500,000.

The fire broke out in a wall near the gym's wrestling room and was believed to have been caused by an electrical short circuit.

Units from the Milwaukee, Portland, Clackamas and Oak Grove fire departments battled the blaze.

Owen Sabin, superintendent of Milwaukee Union High School District No. 5, made the damage estimate. He said the building, which was built in 1936, was covered by insurance.

Sabin said the school's home basketball games for the next school year probably will be played at the new Putnam High School until a new gym can be built.

CALL PROTEST STRIKE

PARIS (UPI) — The Communist-led General Confederation of Workers (CGT) called today for a one-day strike Thursday to protest a government-sponsored anti-strike law.

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 newspaper's discretion. Letters may be edited to conform to the directives of taste and style.

'Tax free' inference subject of letter

To the Editor:

Referring to your editorial of July 2nd, the Bend Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, wishes to correct some of the impressions given in the editorial.

There is nothing secret about the National Society, DAR — its policies, actions or purposes and should any inquiry be made the DAR will readily cooperate. The National Society's record is a source of pride to its members, and is open to all. Annually as per act of incorporation by Congress in 1865, this record in condensed form but including full summary of funds collected and disbursed has been required by the Congress of the United States, and is given by way of the Smithsonian Institution. The decision to reprint this report at public expense has always been the voluntary act of Congresses since the National Society came into being and can, we think, be taken as a recognition of the public service our Society performs.

So far as the term "politicking" is concerned as used by Mrs. Neuberger, to whom you refer, we are at a loss to know just what is meant as the National Society maintains no lobby at national, state or local government levels, contributes to no political party or candidates in any way, initiates no legislation and does not — as do a number of organizations, even in its own internal setup have any legislative chairman. We do urge our members, as individual good American citizens, to be informed and to exercise the privilege of the franchise and vote, but HOW one votes is entirely up to the individual.

Relative to the "tax-free" inference, there are several pertinent factors which have direct bearing on this. Aside from the fact that the DAR was not organized for profit, for the past 30 years its privately owned auditorium has been made available on an "at cost" basis — when no other or similar facility was available. On this the NSDAR pays business taxes to the District of Columbia; last year these ran over \$20,000.00. They will run more this year.

The NSDAR was founded in 1890 and in 1895 was chartered by the Congress of the United States for historic, educational and patriotic purposes. It remains today just such an organization.

The DAR acts independently and takes its stands alone, without affiliation or identity with any other organization. Further, whether one agrees with DAR stands or not, it is noteworthy that NOT ONCE — NEVER — in the course of its existence has it EVER passed a resolution asking ANYTHING for ITSELF — no special consideration, favor of any kind, grant or subsidy.

NSDAR contributions yearly to schools alone total approximately \$200,000.00. This is exclusive of the incalculable amount given direct through loans and scholarships at local and state levels to students irrespective of race, color or creed. In addition, we materially assist the American Indians; we own and operate two schools in the Southeastern mountains; one in South Carolina and one in Alabama — an investment of better than \$2,000,000.00.

We extend a helping hand to immigrants and naturalized citizens. Not only did we start, own and run the first naturalization school, over the years we have provided free copies of the DAR Manual for Citizenship, a textbook of instructions to prepare new citizens to pass Citizenship Tests. To date, over 9,000,000 have

been distributed free of charge. Visitors to Washington, D.C. as well as archivists and antique lovers are familiar with the fact that the NSDAR at its National Headquarters, maintains as a public service — open daily — both a genealogical and historic research library and an Americana museum.

We have been assured by the National Society, that should any inquiry be made the DAR will readily cooperate. It is felt that an organization that has been in existence nearly three-quarters of a century, which has made a contribution, should welcome the opportunity to explain its purposes and operations. We will be proud to do so.

Yours sincerely,
Bend Chapter,
Oregon State Society DAR
Mrs. Robert Lyons, Regent
Miss Marguerite Elder, Sec.

Writer voices appeal for old-fashioned 4th

To the Editor:

The worst thing about progress is that for every gain there is a loss. To get a safe and sane Fourth of July we have given up the very things which distinguished it from other holidays: firecrackers, community picnics, foot races, sack races, pie eating contests, band concerts, and oratory — but most of all, firecrackers.

I propose that all who mourn the passing of the old Fourth appoint themselves members of an unorganized Committee to Re-establish an Exciting Zany Fourth of July (CREZFJOJ), a committee which has no officers, just action.

The first action to be taken is to agitate for the repeal of the firecracker law. If we want memorable Independence Day celebrations, we have to permit some excitement. The second action is to promote a community Fourth of July picnic in Sheslin Park (no admission charge), complete with games, contests, prizes, band music, and oratory.

Yours for a more exciting, zanier Independence Day Celebration.

Orval J. Hansen

Bend, Oregon

July 5, 1963

Recreation center believed remote

To the Editor:

During the school year, in Mr. Ward's English class, we discussed Liz Chenoweth's column. I think we should be getting more out of it than we are.

The column is written much better than I thought it would be, but there has been nothing worthwhile written about. The one major issue discussed in the column was the recreation center. In its first year of publication the "Bear Facts" covered this issue rather thoroughly. I think we know by now we wouldn't get a recreation center, even if there were a need for one. Other columns discussed everything from delinquent teachers to gum chewing girls. I don't think these are very pressing problems.

Steve Carsey

Bend, Oregon

July 6, 1963

Barbs

It takes years of training and a lot of patients to make a successful doctor.

Let's all take our hats off to good of 'summertime. It helps us to keep a cool head.



With the buzzing bees it's be it ever so humble, there's no place like comb.

Music in the Air

ACROSS

1 Used with a

2 Opera role

3 Musical

4 Note

5 Burrows or

6 Lincoln

7 Bread spread

8 Malarial fever

9 Conductor's

10 baton

11 Reinvigorate

12 Legislative

13 bores

14 Hawkbill

15 turtle

16 Ensign (adj.)

17 Prognostic

18 Endure

19 Plebeian

20 Distant

21 Charge (law)

22 Branches

23 French backey

24 coach

25 Cathedral city

26 of England

27 Greek war god

28 River duck

29 Level

30 Obtain

31 Leaving

32 Period of time

33 Nonconductor

34 African worm

35 Curtain

36 Period of time

37 Nautical term

38 Primates

39 Hostilities

40 Female saint

41 Musical instrument

Answer to Previous Puzzles

ACROSS

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