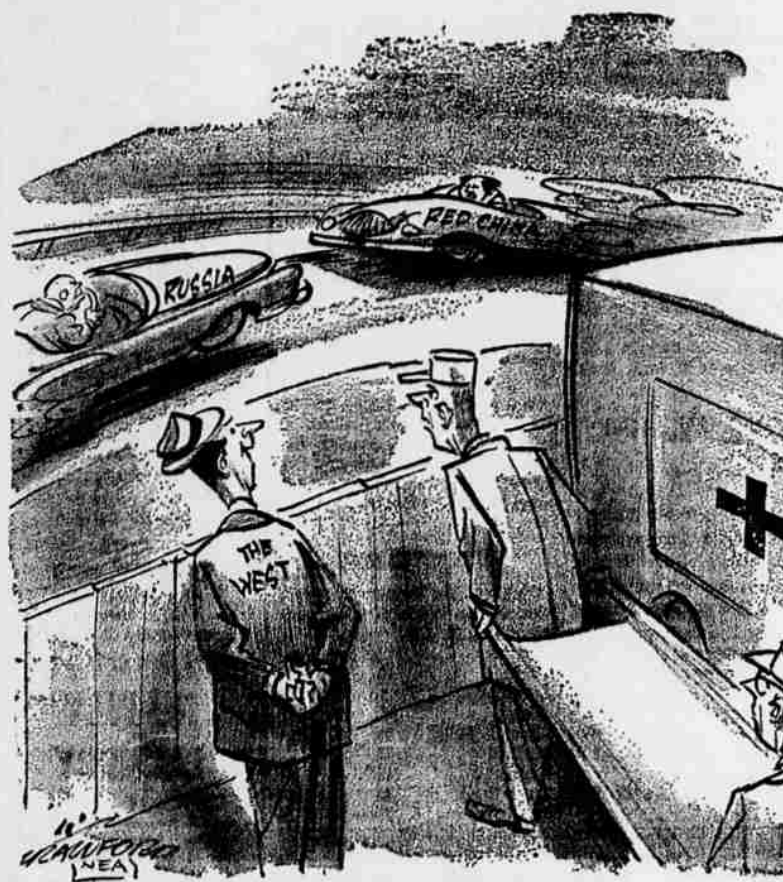


'It will be a shame if all you need is a Bandaid'



Railroad strike postponement only one more move in long, long series

Both management and labor are on notice. The mood of Congress, the sentiment of the citizenry, the outspoken attitude of the Chief Executive — all are such that a railroad strike of long duration is almost unthinkable.

President Kennedy on June 15 arranged for a further extension of a strike deadline for almost a month, thereby establishing today's new strike date. After yesterday's further postponement, he told both sides his administration would seek no further delays. In June, he warned that, failing a settlement, "there will be no alternative to the enactment of new legislation which will protect the public against a loss of its rail transport. . . . The effect of such legislation on free collective bargaining will be incalculable."

The President carefully refrained at that time from indicating what kind of legislation would be requested. The logical alternatives are seizure of the railroads by the government and compulsory arbitration. Management dislikes the idea of seizure, for in the past seizure has almost always meant a final settlement giving labor most or all of what it asked. The unions fear compulsory arbitration, particularly in this instance, inasmuch as the report of a presidential commission — handed down in February 1962 — would probably be the basic working paper for any body of arbitrators. The recommendations of the commission are much more acceptable to railroad management than to the operating unions. Whatever legislation the administration requests is likely to be one-shot and specific.

The threat of a nationwide rail strike, although serious, is not unexpected. It is the latest in a long series of moves by both the railroads and the unions involved. The railroads, in particular, have been pre-

The Governor's right to fire

The tempest in the teapot over the firing of two members of the State Industrial Accident Commission seems to be dying down. Most of the complaints over the situation seemed to involve the procedure (spelled out by law) used by Gov. Mark O. Hatfield in firing the two commissioners. Hatfield notified the commissioners by letter — after he had been unsuccessful in obtaining their resignations — they had been released for "inefficiency."

Both commissioners protested. They asked for a hearing; one appeared. Hatfield upheld his own firing, and the deed was done. Some editorialists have complained about the process, taking the position the commissioners did not know they were being fired, and that in any case they should have been allowed to defend themselves and keep their jobs if the governor was found wrong.

As a matter of fact, the commissioners knew full well why they were being let out. In the jockeying around before the formal discharge they were informed of the governor's position on the matter, and given an

paring their case for many years. There was some feeling in the industry that the manpower shortages of World War II might provide leaven to some formula for getting rid of outmoded work rules. But World War II also brought a tremendous increase in rail freight business. The resulting railroad prosperity made a bitter fight something to be avoided. It was not long after the war, however, that railroad managements started taking the carrier position to the general public.

Hardly a speech was made by a railroad executive in the intervening 15 or so years which did not call attention to what rails claimed were "featherbedding" practices. Hardly a railroad official was interviewed by a newspaper or magazine writer, no matter what the general subject, but that "makework" rules were not mentioned. Railroad lobbyists were busy making appearances throughout the country, before groups of shippers, before legislative bodies, and other gatherings.

The unions ignored the whole thing, at first. They rested secure in the strength of their own bargaining power, and their ultimate power to shut down the railroads. They bothered to tell their side of the story to no one but their members. The railroads got the jump on the unions, and have kept ahead of the brotherhoods, in spite of a few last-minute efforts by labor leaders to catch up.

As a result, the railroads have the edge in public sympathy this time. The railroads have accepted every reasonable suggestion made to have some outside party arbitrate the issues; the unions have just as regularly rejected such suggestions. Under these circumstances, most persons seem to side with the railroads.

opportunity to fall into line with it. They refused to do so, and were fired.

The law provides for a hearing. But it is only a formality, of course. When an executive, such as the governor, is given the authority to hire someone in a policy-making job, he has an inherent right to fire the same person if the policy proves not to his liking. One of the problems the people have with governors of this state and other states, is the ability of the chief executives to hide behind various boards and commissions. To take away the right to fire board members and commissioners would be to make the governor even less visible than he is now.

Quotable quotes

You turn a handle on an old crank telephone and this generates a current which shocks the fish. The fish jump out of the water and these fishermen get them with a net. — A state game and fish official, explaining an unorthodox, but illegal, way of fishing.

Washington Merry-go-round

Drew continues his explanation of split between Russians and Chinese

Editors note — Draw Pearson, who has traveled widely in the Far East, today continues his diagnosis of the great debate between China and Russia.

By Drew Pearson
WASHINGTON — To understand the great debate now going on between the Russian and Chinese exponents of communism it might be well to go back to the 22nd party Congress held in Moscow in October, 1961. The differences between the two brands of communism had started well before this, but they were brought into sharp focus in this party meeting.

Shortly before the Congress, Molotov, then Soviet Ambassador to the International Atomic Commission in Vienna, wrote a letter to party leaders in Moscow containing this significant statement: "Without adversity, without war, there can be no real advance toward communism."

This highlighted the basic difference between the old die-hard Stalinists and the Khrushchev moderates. It also highlights the basic difference between the Soviet and the Chinese today. Molotov came from the old school which believed the Russian people were getting too prosperous, too forgetful of the early revolutionary principles and in effect, were drifting toward capitalism.

"Without adversity, without war," he argues, they would forget the original principles which Lenin fought for in 1917.

Molotov had been one of those early 1917 Bolsheviks, later served as a tough, stony-faced foreign minister at the San Francisco conference which established the United Nations in 1945 and at the Paris Peace Conference which tried — unsuccessfully — to work out peace terms among the victors in 1946.

Russian Standard of Living
Later when Khrushchev came into power after Stalin's death, it was Molotov who kept arguing against the Khrushchev policy of giving the Russian people a higher standard of living, more housing, more consumer products. Molotov was persistent, even when demoted.

Finally, at the time of the 22nd party conference in October, 1961, he was summoned back to Moscow and fired. Molotov has been living in retirement in the suburbs of Moscow ever since.

But at that October conference, the Red Chinese agreed with Molotov that without adversity, without war, there can be no real advance toward communism. They walked out.

This remains the essential ideological difference between the two great Communist nations.

And when you compare the

Chinese economy with the Russian, you can understand why they have to believe in adversity and in the inevitability of war. Compared to the Chinese, the Russians are living in a Capitalist Utopia. True, the Russians are a long way from having the luxuries of the average American. But compared to Czarist days, or the early days of Bolshevism, or the standard of living in China, the Russian economy is booming. Food last year was expensive, but, unlike China, nobody starved. The housing shortage has gradually been licked. Apartments are rationed out according to the size of the Russian family, but there is adequate housing.

Schools have been built at an amazing rate. Almost every city boasts its own opera house, sports arena, and cultural center. In contrast, reports from China indicate rigid regimentation and the strictest sort of communism in order to keep 700,000,000 living in an area about the size of the United States.

This is the basic ideological difference between Soviet communism and Chinese communism, an ideology based on economics. Khrushchev and most of the Russian people don't want to lose their gains with a nuclear war which neither side could win except the Red Chinese who have enough surplus population to lose half and then take over the world.

Sagebrushings

Traveling sculpture gives impetus for musings

By Ila S. Grant
Bulletin Staff Writer
This story concerns a young man "with curly hair and youthful serenity of expression" who posed as the angel in a section of a 12-panel sculpture, now in the chapel of Maryglade College, Memphis, Mich.

The sculpture is the work of Mrs. John C. Wiley. She started it in 1939, in Riga, Latvia, when her husband was U.S. minister to Latvia and Estonia. The altarpiece was originally promised for a new Catholic church in Antwerp, Belgium. The artist spotted a young man who was visiting the city that summer, and asked him to pose for the figure of an angel hovering over St. Thelrese.

The sculpture is as well-traveled as its creator, whose book "Around the World in Twenty Years," came out last year.

By the time the altarpiece was completed, the Nazis had overrun Belgium. Then the work was presented to the Vatican. Although it was then destined for a new church in a Roman suburb, it never was finally installed; the architect insisted that it clashed with the interior decor.

The pastor subsequently donated it to the Society for the Propagation of the Faith for a religious exhibit in Italy in 1959. There the Rev. Felix Cazzaniga, a visitor from the United States, requested it for his order's new American monastery. And that's how it ended up in Michigan.

The young man who posed as the angel was a chap named John F. Kennedy. His wife's name is Jackie.

Mit Schleg

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Thurston are prominent in Bend's growing circle of globetrotters. They "did" Europe some months ago, and Mrs. Thurston recorded the trip on color slides. She has been much in demand by club program chairmen, to show pictures and lecture on what she calls her "grandmother's tour of Europe."

She refers to it that way because the slide collection is well laced with pictures of appealing

youngsters, who reminded her of the little folks in her family. Her favorite is of a young apprentice to a glass-blower. The background and the boy's clothing, in rich blues and greens, are suggestive of a Van Gogh painting.

A wide variety of interests is reflected in the pictures. There are lots of buildings, bridges, gardens, landscapes, snow scenes and people. The Thurstons visited 90 ski hotels, in Switzerland and elsewhere, and there are a number of pictures showing the architecture styles favored by the resort owners.

Ski lodges were of particular interest to the Thurstons, gleaming ideas for sprucing up their building at Hoodoo Bowl. Showing the picture of a ski lodge with a balcony at the second-floor level, Mrs. Thurston made this amusing aside:

"We vetoed that one. We have enough trouble keeping the girls and boys apart without balconies."

Mrs. Thurston's delightful sense of humor gives the entire presentation lots of oomph. Her description of the gourmet foods at European eateries makes listeners drool. In Germany, especially, she said, the pastries are an epicure's dream. And everything sweet is served "mit schlag," which means, in this case, "with whipped cream."

Anyone, on such a tour, can expect to pick up a few pounds, she says. The philosophy is "Eat, drink and be merry—for tomorrow we die." Back home again, a remedial exercise is recommended. It consists of pushing one's chair away from the table—firmly.

Tax commission decision due

SALEM (UPI)—A decision on whether the State Tax Commission will revise timber land assessments in five northwestern Oregon counties will be announced Friday, Commissioner Fred Hoeft said.

Three days of informal protest hearings on the increased assessments for Benton, Columbia, Lane, Linn and Washington counties were expected to end today.

The Tax Commission, which earlier this year doubled the timber land assessments in the five-county area, explained to industry representatives how the higher values were determined.

Industry spokesmen presented evidence and testimony to show why they believed the increases were not justified.

The Boards of Equalization in Benton, Columbia, and Lane counties lowered the Tax Commission's assessments, while Linn and Washington County boards upheld the commission.

Goldwater strategists should look North and East for votes

By Lyle C. Wilson
UPI Staff Writer
Goldwater political strategists should look again before they abandon the industrial North and East in search of presidential electoral votes.

They should look for evidence of white resentment in the North and East against the civil rights situation now existing. They should examine the political complexities of New York state, Pennsylvania, Illinois, New Jersey, Missouri, Michigan and in the West, California.

Some or all of these are industrial states the Goldwater men believe they can do without in 1964 and still elect their hero. They believe they can win with Middle Western, Rocky Mountain and northern New England states provided they also can entice the electoral votes of the one-time Solid South.

Their arithmetic is good. Their politics may be in error. The error could be failure to know the impact of the 1963 civil rights controversy on large numbers of white voters outside the South. These whites may be hypocrites. But they vote.

They vote for hard-nosed civil rights in the South but resent the same being imposed in their own northern communities. The large Negro blocs in the big, in-

Governors to testify

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Three southern governors have accepted invitations to testify before the Senate Commerce Committee on President Kennedy's public accommodations proposal.

It was learned today that Govs. Ross Barnett of Mississippi, George C. Wallace of Alabama and Donald S. Russell of South Carolina are tentatively scheduled to appear late this week or early next week.

Today, the Senate group called mayors of two cities which peacefully segregated their public facilities to testify on the measure. Ivan Allen of Atlanta, Ga., and Frank Morris of Salisbury, Md., were to be questioned about how desegregation has affected business and what other effects the move has had in their cities.

A committee aide said Atlanta represented a southern city in the medium-size class and Cambridge a small city in a border state. The mayor of a large unidentified northern city also was invited to attend but declined, the aide said.

Other congressional news:
Foreign aid: Gen. Lucius Clay and George Meany, AFL-CIO president, were scheduled to appear before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to testify on the foreign aid program. The two were members of a group ordered by President Kennedy to examine the program to insure that funds and administration of the Agency for International Development were being used as effectively as possible.

Taxes: The House Ways & Means Committee will resume work Monday on President Kennedy's tax reform and reduction proposals after a 26-day interruption. It was expected to receive a draft-written draft of committee decisions reached before the break. It probably will take the committee at least two weeks more to put the bill into final shape.

My Nickel's Worth

The Bulletin welcomes contributions in 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.

Teenager's column receives support

To the Editor:
In my opinion the person that wrote about Elizabeth Chenoweth's column in the July ninth paper does not fully realize the value of her column. One of his arguments was that Liz was trying to get a recreation center for our youth. I am sure that she knows the problem has been discussed before. Her only reason for this is to start an idea, in the minds of the people, of how to stop delinquency.

As far as her other columns are concerned, Liz does not try to solve the problems of the world. She merely uses facts concerning everyday problems.

Sincerely,
Patty Smith
Bend, Oregon
July 9, 1963

This teenager ready for fight

To the Editor:
Concerning the letter sent in by Steve Carsey.
Steve stated that he felt we should be getting more out of Elizabeth's column. What does Steve want? He also stated that he didn't feel that any of the articles were worthwhile. I would like to see him or any other teenager write a column, and be as big of a success as Liz has been. It is very hard to write articles

for teenagers.
There have been many other things written about besides a recreation center. Also on the recreation center subject I am afraid to say, I will have to agree with Steve. The city would not and will not put in a center. But who can blame them? Look what has happened to the public pool and the many other things the city has put in for the teenagers.

Steve has also stated that he feels that these are not very pressing problems, which Liz has been writing about. What does Steve feel as a pressing problem that would be worthwhile to write about, that would concern teenagers?

If Steve or anyone else would like to fight with me over this subject, I AM READY!

Sincerely,
Susan Dickens
Bend, Oregon
July 10, 1963

Swimmers receive congratulations

To the Editor:
I wish to congratulate the young men and women who are teaching the Red Cross Swim lessons this year.

They are doing a wonderful job and the results are great.

Thank you all.
Yours truly,
Janet Pond
Bend, Oregon
July 10, 1963

Pool vandalism shocks teenager

To the Editor:
After reading an article in Friday, July fifth's paper, I was shocked! Sometimes I think we teenagers must think the world owes us everything. Too many of us, including myself, sit around sulking because "there is nothing to do." Instead of creating something to do, we destroy what has already been created.

I wonder if the individuals who deposited peat moss in the pool felt satisfied at the accomplishment.

How many can say, "I did a great thing last night. I had nothing to do, so I brought home a pocket full of knobs from unlocked cars."

We complain about being blamed for everything that happens. If we would look around, we could see why. It looks like some of us might have a distorted idea of fun. We can't blame it on Webster.

Thank you,
Linda Mirich
Bend, Oregon
July 6, 1963

Venezuela's Marcos Jimenez bids for freedom

MIAMI (UPI)—Marcos Perez Jimenez remained in the county jail today because a federal judge squelched the former Venezuelan strongman's latest bid to be freed on bond.

Federal Judge William A. McCrea blocked state court action in the case Wednesday, saying only the federal courts have jurisdiction in the case.

Perez' latest bid for freedom was to have been heard today in the circuit court of Judge Henry Balaban, but Wednesday's ruling apparently blocked that hearing.

Perez had asked the circuit court to release him on bond while Secretary of State Dean Rusk makes a final decision on whether to extradite the former strongman to Venezuela, where he is accused of embezzling millions of dollars while he was in power.

The ex-dictator was jailed Dec. 12 when a federal court revoked his bond pending outcome of extradition proceedings.

Perez, who ruled Venezuela for six years before being ousted in 1958, is charged by the Venezuelan government with embezzling \$15 million from the state treasury.

People and Things

ACROSS
1 Gleaner or Kennedy
2 Funny ones
3 Miss Drew's namesakes
4 Small space
5 Morale
6 Rent roll
7 Piper's son
8 First woman (Pls)
9 Amount (ab.)
10 Is persistent
11 Sejoirns
12 Exposures
13 Doctrine
14 Kind of tide
15 Miss Chase
16 Kind of lily
17 Lea
18 Mustelene
19 Physostigmine
20 Maroon dyes
21 Container
22 Wife of Agair (myth)
23 Put in a new thing
24 Bridge holding
25 Musical studies
27 Makes into law
28 Scatters
29 Make a new experiment on
30 DOWN
1 Joke
2 Singing voice
3 Masculine nickname
4 New Zealand
5 Writing fluid
6 Scatters
7 Fendle
8 Mineral rock
9 Males

Answer to Previous Puzzle

GATE	LOS	ISAM
RARE	PUN	BRAND
ORANGES	STANT	
DIAD	ARE	
MINES	SABALONE	
ARD	DO	ONE
MEN	SALE	DISC
ADEPTLY	DEATH	
NAD	ALL	TAG
ADEN	BAR	UGLY
PINT	ADO	SALE
STY	TIE	SITE

39 Age
40 Bury
41 Greek god
42 Native of Latvia
43 Calumet
44 Speed contest
45 Deeds

49 Bird's home
50 Fish
51 Novel
52 Native of Latvia
53 Marten's direction
54 Burmese wood
55 Sprites

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