

'It's just a little workout we have every couple of years!'



### Teacher actions in Utah, New York draw attention to new militancy

Those who have kept abreast of the growing militancy of teacher organizations need not be surprised at recent actions in Utah and New York City. But to those only casually interested in the administration of education, both areas have provided somewhat of a shock.

Teachers in Utah — about 10,000 of them — have threatened to strike in September unless the state government provides more funds for the support of public schools, including the salaries of those who teach in those schools. In New York City teachers threaten a strike unless their salaries are raised further. Both city and state governments there blame each other for the situation, each claiming the other has been niggardly with school support.

Utah teachers, after voting the strike — politely called a "teacher sanction" — asked the National Education Association to support their action. The Association's membership is made up, about 90 per cent of it at any rate, of members of the teaching profession, and national support was believed to be inevitable. The NEA refused to go along with the action, even though the strong teacher section of the organization voted approval. The NEA did provide a loan fund of \$500,000 to help make loans to teachers who were out on strike, if the sanction actually becomes effective.

Why Utah? Even if you count out the states of the Deep South, where teacher salaries are notoriously low, Utah teacher salaries are not low compared with the rest of the country. They stand, instead, somewhere in the middle of the range.

### Fairness in broadcast editorials

The delicate questions of licensing and of free public debate are involved in the new and growing controversy in Congress on the broadcasting of editorials by television and radio stations. Until 1949 the Federal Communications Commission opposed expression of opinion on the air by its licensees. And even after the FCC reversed itself, many broadcasters regarded themselves essentially as showmen, with entertainment their sole or primary mission.

But with FCC encouragement, broadcast editorializing has flourished of late, particularly in radio. The Commission in May reported that editorials were broadcast by 114 AM radio stations, 17 AM-FM stations, two FM stations, and 15 television stations.

The opposition to editorializing spilled over in June in House debate on suspension of Section 315 of the Communications Act — the "equal time" rule for political broadcasts — for the 1964 campaign. The measure carried the House by a 263-162 vote and is expected to have clear sailing in the Senate. But the extent of the opposition was surprising, and so was the lively debate.

Rep. John B. Bennett (R-Mich.) saw the measure as an opening wedge for complete repeal of Sec. 315 in local as well as national elections. Rep. John Bell Williams (D-Miss.) expressed fear that broadcasters would deny television coverage to a third party, saying he trusted the FCC — as "bad" as its administration of its fairness doctrine is — more than he trusted network executives.

## Washington Merry-go-round

### Test ban negotiator Harriman has had the most experience with the Russians

By Drew Pearson  
WASHINGTON — The U. S. diplomat who sits down with Russian and British delegates to negotiate a test ban agreement has had more experience with Stalin, Khrushchev, and the Russian people than almost any other American. He also has run the gamut of many jobs in the USA, from governor to cabinet member.

Averell Harriman was born with a silver spoon in his mouth, and critics used to say that otherwise he might have had difficulty feeding himself.

The first part of his life was devoted to polo ponies and Long Island society. The second part to public service.

He and Nikita Khrushchev are about as opposite numbers as you could find any place in the Capitalist-Communist world. One is the son of a Ukrainian coal miner who left school at the age of ten to help his father in the mines. The other is a graduate of Groton and Yale, and instead of helping his father in a mine, inherited from his father a sizable chunk of the Union Pacific Railroad, part of the Illinois Central, and part of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

But for some strange reason the two like each other.

Harriman Reverses Himself  
Of all the Americans who had business with the Russians before the war, Harriman was in the lead — and with unfortunate results. One of his companies had purchased the manganese deposits of the Caucasus, which the Soviets canceled, with a long wrangle ensuing and no love lost on either side.

Harriman also owned 35 per cent of the Silesian-American Corporation in Poland, which con-

trolled a large share of the world's zinc and was also seized by the Russians.

Despite these clashes, Harriman was sent to Russia as a wartime ambassador and proceeded to nag and goad Washington into speeding up the supply line to the Red army which helped turn the tide of battle at Stalingrad, and eventually the war. Regardless of past differences, Harriman knew that the key to victory was the Red army.

After the war, however, Harriman turned sour. He came back to the new Truman administration after the death of FDR to caution Truman against further cooperation. At that time, Truman faced two schools of advisers — one was led by Harriman, who believed in the straight-arm for Russia, the other who believed that the peace of the world depended on cooperation between the world's two most powerful nations.

Gradually, Harriman has come around to the point of view which he once opposed. He has made the transition partly because of changes inside the Soviet, the more liberal policies of Khrushchev, and partly because Harriman himself has changed.

Harriman is a slow starter. He did not get into public life until he was well over forty, and then he was extremely reticent. He dabbled diffidently in the NRA in the early days of the New Deal, became a friend of Harry Hopkins, accompanied FDR on the famed mid-Atlantic battleship meeting with Winston Churchill, later became Ambassador to England, then to Russia.

#### A Youthful 71

It was as Secretary of Commerce under Truman that Harriman really began to develop. He showed great courage in combat-

ing McCarthyism, and considerable executive ability. He also served as ambassador for the Marshall Plan in Paris, later came back to run for Governor of New York.

Close friends say that Averell's chief handicap in those years was his ambition to run for President. This colored his thinking, sometimes made him too cautious. He worried too much about political reactions.

But as he approached 65, Averell gave up the idea of running for President, and since then he has reached his prime. A slow starter in age as well as politics, Averell looks ten years younger than he is at 71.

In the first days of the New Frontier, John F. Kennedy didn't quite know what to do with Harriman. Here was a very young President, with an elder statesman who had been Governor of New York, a member of the Cabinet, and held about every job in the book. Kennedy wanted a younger man, men he knew well. So he shunted Harriman off with the difficult job of settling Laos.

Privately, Harriman wasn't happy. But no one ever knew it, least of all Kennedy. And as time passed, the President got to know him, gained confidence in him. They may differ, but they have respect for each other, just as he and Khrushchev differ but have respect for each other.

In Moscow, Harriman can look back on a long vista of years and experiences that have told him that now is probably the last chance we will get to negotiate a test ban agreement. If this chance is lost, the poisoning of the earth's atmosphere will continue, the Red Chinese will get their own atomic bomb, and World War II may be inevitable.

## U.S. withdrawing from U.N.'s Afro-Asian popularity contest

By Lyle C. Wilson  
UPI Staff Writer

The United States seems to be withdrawing from the United Nations popularity contest for the smiles and approval of the Afro-Asians. The Afro-Asians almost have owned the U.S. proxy in U.N. Assembly votes.

There was that unbelievable assembly resolution on colonialism for which the United States voted in November 1961. The resolution demanded independence across the board everywhere except in the Soviet empire of captive nations. The believe-it-or-not aspect of this resolution was in a paragraph stating "that inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence."

The United States voted for the astonishing proposition. It was for some time the habit of the United States to vote against its NATO ally, Portugal, and in support of Afro-Asian complaints against Portuguese colonial policy. But in December 1962, the United States balked at an Afro-Asian-Soviet resolution proposing punishment of Portugal. The United States, thus, began to withdraw from a popularity contest with the Soviet Union for the love of African and Asian nations, some of them but lately born and scarcely measuring up to status as states.

#### Turn On Heat

The Afro-Asian heat was turned on last month on South Africa at meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, of the U.N.-sponsored International Labor Organization. The Afro-Asians demanded expulsion of the South African delegation. U.S. Assistant Secretary of Labor George L. Weaver headed the U.S. delegation. He liked the general idea and announced that he would urge the U.S. government to seek the expulsion of South Africa from the United Nations. This pop-off by an official of the Labor Department did considerable violence to established U.S. policy although no one seemed to notice.

G. Mennen Williams, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, repudiated Weaver, finally, in a statement made at Monrovia, Liberia, in which he said the United States would oppose exclusion of South Africa from the United Nations.

Meantime, there was a London dispatch reporting that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Harlan Cleveland had been talking with British officials about colonialism and the United Nations. Cleveland and the British agreed that extremists had taken over the

U.N. Special Committee on Colonialism and, further, that the committee's extremist attitude was hindering the emancipation of colonial peoples.

#### Would Resist Pressure

More significantly, Cleveland was said to have told the British that the United States would resist the Afro-Asian pressure group demands for exclusion of Portugal and South Africa from the United Nations and other international bodies. Both the United States and Great Britain are members of the Special Committee on Colonialism. Cleveland's conferences in London may lead to resignation of both from committee membership.

The American people have not been paying much attention to the United Nations as these developments came along. Cleveland's London talks attracted little attention. The Afro-Asian pressure groups and their allies in the United States will know all about it when the assembly convenes next autumn. Look then for some political efforts in the United States to restore the U.S. proxy to the Afro-Asians.

## MHA comments on racial controversy

PORTLAND (UPI)—The Mental Health Association of Oregon has taken a stand on the current racial controversy, labeling it a "national disgrace" and denouncing the use of force as a means to solving the problem.

In a resolution the group's board of directors said it is deeply disturbed by recent developments in the South because they involve, "in a very real and frightening sense, the mental health of the individual and the total country."

"The current race situation is one crisis where every individual can help, and must help," the group's resolution read. "We call upon all citizens to join in this effort at this critical time."

The group resolved its belief that "like every citizen, the Negro must not only be allowed, but helped to fulfill his potential."

BON JOUR PARDNER  
LONDON (UPI) — Gun-slinging cowboys spoke French Sunday night during the British Broadcasting Corporation's (BBC) telecast of "Laramie."

BBC officials explained later the sound from a French television station intruded into the broadcast because of freak weather conditions.

## My Nickel's Worth

Perit Huntington finds time to read

During my recent confinement in the hospital and at the Mountain View Nursing Home at Redmond, I had ample time to catch up on my reading. I read several books, a little at a time. The nurses would not let me read much at a time on account of my eyes. But I had to have something worthwhile to think about, so I was allowed to read during the long hours I was convalescing. I read Ernest Shackleton's "The Long White Road," being an account of his adventures in search of the South Pole. It was a tale of pure adventure, of keen interest to me because it all happened in my time. I had read about it in the papers of that day — 1917 to 1923.

Another book about the wild animals of North America which opens up a lot of new and wholesome reading is based upon a book by Ernest Thompson Seton who has become a controversial figure, because people believe he was too credulous, in that he reported things about animals that many think can not be substantiated. I have never read Ernest Thompson Seton's book therefore I am anxious to read it because my great aunts of Norwich, Conn., with whom I lived for 8 years (1899-1907) used to send us many worthwhile books, sent Seton's book to one of my brothers. I want to get in on the controversy and see for myself if Seton exaggerated.

Perit Huntington  
Sisters, Oregon,  
July 12, 1963

## Industrialization problems noted

An item on the front page of your July 10 issue headed "Boeing Representatives Arrive, Take First Look" Again, the worst thing about progress is that with each gain there is some loss. And when I read such items as that one — or any story connected with bringing new industry to Central Oregon — I wonder what losses will accompany what prospective gains.

Few could honestly say that they have no concern with the problem of providing jobs for the young people who grow up here; yet the prospect of industrializing and urbanizing Central Oregon seems horrifying. Imagine Central Oregon industrialized, urbanized, crowded, and hurried. Imagine Bend as a pushing, racing, hurrying metropolis belching its fumes in the evening shadow of such magnificent wonders as the Sisters and Broken Top. Imagine Central Oregon with double the unemployment it now has, for new industry invariably brings with it far more people seeking employment than ever exists.

Three years ago, Sam Johnson, of Redmond, asked the Redmond Chamber of Commerce if they had thought much of the consequences of industrialization. That question should be repeated and echoed each time we hear of an effort to industrialize Central Oregon.

Sincerely,  
Orval J. Hansen  
Bend, Oregon,  
July 13, 1963

## Western diplomats believe Sino-Soviet split bad for Laos

By Phil Newsom  
UPI Staff Writer

Notes from the foreign news cables:

#### Shock Wave:

Western diplomats in Vientiane, administrative capital of Laos, believe that regardless of the outcome of the Sino-Soviet confrontation in Moscow, the first shock waves will be felt in Laos and will be unpleasant either way. If the Chinese win the argument against co-existence, they will have full Communist-bloc sanction to give more aid and direction to their Vietnamese and Pathet Lao cohorts in the "war of liberation" of Laos. If they lose — or what seems more likely, if there is a stalemate — the Chinese will return home angrily determined to push the Laos war harder.

#### Hopeful:

British diplomats are cautiously optimistic that next week's talks with the Russians may open the way to a limited nuclear test ban. Khrushchev is believed in need of some success, and a partial nuclear test ban appeared the least costly commitment to which he could subscribe. A partial test ban will require no controls on Soviet territory and therefore should be acceptable to Moscow which opposes on-site inspection to police a ban. An accord with the West might help Khrushchev to divert attention from the troubles with his Chinese allies and the threatening break in the international Communist camp.

#### How It Looks to Moscow:

Moscow also sees a reasonable hope for limited agreement on a nuclear test ban. On the Sino-Soviet talks, diplomats expect the exchange of insults to continue into the week and end in a neutral-sounding communique pledging new efforts toward a reconciliation. However, short of miraculous developments, a formal split in the international Communist movement appears unavoidable.

#### Trial Balloons:

Recurring rumors of a planned trip by French President Charles de Gaulle to the United States in the fall may be French trial balloons to test Washington's reaction. Officials insist nothing is planned yet. But it is recalled that De Gaulle several weeks ago

indicated he would be ready to go to Washington "at the appropriate time."

#### Chain Reaction:

Through a curious chain reaction of international economics, the U.S. farmers' vote against wheat controls is going to help make it easier and cheaper for Communist China to purchase wheat. The vote is expected to result in more wheat on the world market, which will bring the price down. Other aspects of the story are that Australia and now France are aggressively joining Canada in the Chinese wheat market, and that China's own crops are expected to be better this year.

## Rocky warns GOP doomed if radicals stay

ALBANY, N.Y. (UPI) — Gov. Nelson Rockefeller warned Sunday that the Republican party may be destroyed altogether unless it takes steps to stem the growing subversion from the "radical right lunatic fringe."

The New York governor, a possible GOP presidential candidate next year, also warned against abandoning Northern industrial areas in order to concentrate on getting the Southern vote. Such a plan would be disastrous, Rockefeller declared.

In a statement issued here, he said the Republican party must unite against the radical right elements — which would destroy the party — to save itself and the nation as well.

Rockefeller pointed to the recent young Republican national convention in San Francisco as an example of how the "Republican party is in real danger of subversion by the radical, well-financed and highly disciplined" radical right.

He said the proceedings there were dominated by extremist groups, "carefully organized" well financed and operating through the tactics of ruthless, rough-shod intimidation.

"The leaders of the Birchers and others of the radical right lunatic fringe... who successfully engineered this disgraceful subversion... are the same people who are now moving to subvert the Republican party itself," he said. By "Birchers" he meant the John Birch Society.

"These are the tactics of totalitarianism," Rockefeller said. The governor said these extremists preach programs of "distrust, disunity and the ultimate destruction of the confidence of the people in themselves. They are purveyors of hate and distrust..."

## Barbs

If a fisherman must tell a tall tale he should at least keep it short.

An Indiana wife made a bed quilt out of her husband's old ties. Come winter and he'll be pulling it up around his neck.



The excuse the boss gives for staying away from the office these days often sounds fishy.

Women are said to forgive more often than men, maybe because they have so many more opportunities.

Answer to Previous Puzzle

ROSE PEAS BAG  
ONION ALLEY BEE  
ACETAMIDE BEAT  
OCTER DEMISES  
MUD ROTE SPOT  
ANIMALS SPINNE  
RITMOSE ARAGON  
STRET SORE SISE  
SO USE  
PETRICAL NOCTI  
LIDO BALUSTERS  
MERE LEVES ALAT  
ERE LETS LITPS

40 Biblical Kingdom 46 Maple genus  
41 Resist 47 Malay weight  
42 Manitoba Indian 50 Dutch commune  
43 Propellers 51 Japanese coin  
44 Golf instructors 53 Winglike part

ACROSS  
1 Dakota Indians  
8 — feet tribe  
11 Haranguer  
13 Liquid measure  
14 Take ill  
15 Mixed Spanish  
16 Hebrew  
17 Knack  
18 Othello's enemy  
19 Small number  
20 African croc  
21 Sea bird  
22 Bow  
23 Slovenly  
24 Maori demon  
25 Dips  
26 Blackens  
27 Sea bird  
28 Row  
29 Rational  
30 Flavor source  
31 About aircraft  
32 Lapwings  
33 Maintenance (lab)  
34 Pine paper  
35 Stated confidently  
36 Hard (var.)  
37 Prizable  
38 Policeman ( slang)  
45 Small island  
46 Deed  
49 Most uncommon  
52 Arizona Indian  
54 Easts away  
55 Affrays  
56 German community  
57 Household gods

DOWN  
1 Rall bird  
2 Estrager  
3 Home kin  
4 Shoshonean  
5 Indian  
6 Direct influence of politics  
6 Blast  
7 Doctor of Laws (abbr.)  
8 Arabian letter  
9 Pine strobile  
10 Understand

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