



MR. AND MRS. JAMES L. CROWELL

### Modern-day Tunis stands near the site of ancient Carthage

By Michael Deure  
UPI Staff Writer

TUNIS, Tunisia (UPI) — A city that stood here was once described as "after Rome, the busiest and most corrupt center of the West."

The city was Carthage and it was a Roman governor, who so described it almost 1,200 years ago. Carthage was already 1,600 years old.

Modern buildings rise now from the Roman baths to look over the Mediterranean towards Italy. Freighters and oilers push through nearby waters, once the domain of the Barbary Coast pirates.

The Phoenicians, sailing west from what now is Lebanon founded Carthage about 800 B.C. Through the next 2,700 years Romans, Arabs, Turks and French claimed the area. Spain made a pass at it in the 16th Century and the British controlled the seas around it 300 years later.

The Allies drove the German army from Tunisia into the Mediterranean in World War II.

From this battering of cultures a predominantly Arab state arose to independence in 1957. A poor country by American and European standards, Tunisia is neutral, pro-West and proud.

Tunisia is an agricultural country. Much of the land, though fertile, is underdeveloped.

The country covers 48,332 square miles, a little less than North Carolina and a little more than Indiana. It is half-way between the Straits of Gibraltar and the Suez Canal and, with Sicily, forms the barrier between the eastern and western Mediterranean. Tunisia's 900 miles of coastline gave it economic and political importance hundreds of years ago.

Tunisia is the smallest of the north African states in area, sandwiched between the Mediterranean on the north and east, Libya to the south and Algeria to the west.

There are 4,255,000 persons living in Tunisia, about the same number as in Missouri. About 4 million of these are Tunisian Moslems. The remainder are Europeans, mostly French and Italians, Jews and "foreign" Moslems.

The native Tunisian is either Arab or Berber, a fairer people than the Arabs.

The country became autonomous March 20, 1956, after receiving increasing self-government measures from France since 1947. She became a full-fledged republic one year later under President Habib Bourguiba.

Bourguiba was re-elected president in 1959 for a five-year term. The president's Neo-Destour or "new constitution" party is the only one in the country since the Communists were banned Jan. 1, 1963.

Internationally, Tunisia belongs to the growing group of "neutralist" or non-aligned nations—the young emerging countries of Africa and Asia who put their respective developments before membership in either of the world's power blocs.

North Africans, particularly, with their history of colonial domination, see identification with

the Communists or the West as submitting to "neo-colonialism."

Tunisia is a "young" country. More than half its population is under 19 years of age.

Arabic is the national and official language although most educated Tunisians also speak French. Schooling is obligatory up to the equivalent of the ninth grade.

For higher education, there is the Moslem University of Zitouna in Tunis and the Institute of Advanced Studies. These will be incorporated into a new Tunisian university within six years.

Students wishing to study abroad are encouraged by government grants. Many of the civil servants were educated in France, for instance.

Geographically, Tunisia is mountainous, fertile and fairly well watered. On the coast, the climate is temperate. Inland, in the Atlas Mountains, soft Mediterranean breezes give way to whipping winds, like Upper Michigan on a November day.

The Tunisian Sahara occupies the whole of the southern division of Tunisia. But it is not all desert. Mountains, in the south-east, reach more than 4,000 feet and vegetation is abundant.

Rainfall averages about 22 inches a year compared to slightly more than seven inches in Arizona and 43 in New York. In the Tunisian Sahara rainfall is uneven. Two or three years may pass with none, then there may be violent floods and storms.

Besides agriculture, which employs more than 80 per cent of the work force, Tunisia also has minerals — lead, phosphates and zinc. Since independence her light industry, mostly fertilizers, carpets and shoes, has increased. So have her tourists.

But the country is poor. More than one-third of her population earns less than \$37 annually.

People at this level would be farm laborers and peasants living in primitive conditions in the country on a diet of bread and dishes made from rice, oats and barley.

At a higher level there are people like Amer Ben Khaimas, a railway office clerk, who earns about \$1,200 a year. He represents the growing lower middle class as Tunisia becomes industrialized.

Amer, 37, his wife Lallah and their three children share a three room apartment with a kitchen and bathroom overlooking the sea in Tunis.

The apartment is immaculate, but lightly furnished like most homes in hot countries. It has a small patio where the family often sits after the evening meal. Amer and Lallah pay six dinars a month for rent. Most of the rest of his salary goes for clothes for himself and food. He is also buying a German-made radio on time and putting some money away. A national health program pays doctor and hospital bills.

As the world shrinks in the air age, Tunisia is discovering her potential as a tourist attraction.

Hotels rise above spectacular stretches of white sand. Their Moorish arches, patios, fountains and mosaics blend with the surf, palm tree and cactus.

Fifty miles southeast of Tunis is Hammamet, the best-developed holiday spot in the country. The ornate houses and swimming pools of European colonial officials have been replaced by hotels and motels against the background of orange and lemon groves.

Tunisia is encouraging foreign firms to build hotels and is already developing tourist regions itself.



PLOTTING '63 CAMPAIGN—United Fund officers and unit co-chairmen '63 campaign figures in preparation for drive scheduled to open in September. Sitting are R. G. McFarland, UF president and Mrs. Don Koho, secretary. Flanking W. A. Hudson, (center), this year's vice president and campaign chairman, are Wayne Thompson (left) and Glenn Ratcliff, unit co-chairmen. Fund personnel are meeting twice weekly now to map strategy in reaching prescribed \$35,200 goal.

### Borate plane ready as fire danger rises

A borate plane was on a stand-by basis at the Redmond Air Center Friday, for the first time this season, as the fire hazard in the Deschutes country became acute. The danger due to dry forest debris, temperature and humidity was increased by a predicted 14 mile an hour wind. Forecasters also reported a 30 per cent chance of lightning storms in the area this afternoon, with the danger to increase to 40 per cent by Saturday.

Foresters reported two fires, of the "smoke" variety, shortly before noon. One was in Canyon Creek, in the Metolius District, and the other was near North Twin Lake.

### Pilot flies X15 to new altitude record Friday

EDWARDS AFB, Calif. (UPI)—X15 veteran Joe Walker, 41, the world's fastest flying airplane pilot, Friday thundered the rocket ship to a new world aircraft altitude record of about 67 miles.

A space agency spokesman told Walker, "You shot way over your mark."

The climb into the high reaches of space by America's top civilian test pilot surpassed the previous mark of 59.6 miles high set in the X15 last year by Air Force Maj. Bob White.

But it did not make Walker a winged astronaut.

Although his record smashing flight was his third above the 50-mile distance where astronaut wings are won, he is not eligible for the honor because of being a civilian flier.

Only military pilots can become astronauts.

White, now is flying fighter planes, was the nation's first winged astronaut. The only other one is Air Force Maj. Bob Rushworth, who recently flew the X15 to a height of nearly 55 miles.

Space scientists said today's skyrocketing ascent was to prepare Walker for another record altitude run within the next three weeks.

Preliminary figures released by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration indicated Walker reached an altitude of about 315,000 feet, compared with the former record of 314,750 feet, and a speed of 3,700 miles an hour — more than five times the speed of sound.

He soared high enough to view the entire western United States and the fringes of Canada and Mexico.

Walker, father of four who has been a test pilot for 15 years, also holds the world airplane speed record of 4,104 m.p.h., which he set in the X15 last year.

His flight today, which covered a distance of 315 miles in a mere 10 minutes, also was the longest yet in 90 tests of the X15.

### School owner pleads innocent

PORTLAND (UPI) — William Gressinger, who operates a school of human relations here, pleaded innocent in Circuit Court Friday to charges of conducting a school without a license.

Gressinger is accused of operating the school which conducted sales promotion and personality development courses, after its license was revoked by the Oregon Department of Education.

### James Crowell, wife, visiting

Mr. and Mrs. James Leroy Crowell, married recently in Salem, have been visiting in Bend this week. They will return Sunday to Portland, where Crowell is a copy editor on The Oregonian Staff. He is the son of Mrs. Roy Crowell, 1004 Federal Street.

The bride, the former Judith Marie Baker, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Baker, Salem. The wedding was June 15 at the Westminster United Presbyterian Church in Salem.

The Rev. John O. Najarian officiated, assisted by the Rev. Albert J. Wilson of Bremerton, Wash.

Miss Ann Mackey, Bend, was one of the bride's three attendants. Richard Cannon, formerly of Bend and now of Portland, was one of the ushers.

At the reception in the church parlors, Mrs. Kessler Cannon, Bend, was one of the pourers.

### Prisoner pleads innocent to escape charge

WALLA WALLA (UPI) — Rex Don Stamps, 25, pleaded innocent in Walla Walla County Superior Court Friday to charges of escaping from the state penitentiary and committing armed robbery as he fled from the area.

Stamps, a former Oregon State University basketball player, and John Eberlein, 26, Albuquerque, N. Mex., escaped from the minimum security section of the Washington State Prison May 12.

They were accused of entering the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Johnson several miles away May 14 and tying up the couple before leaving with Johnson's wallet and pickup truck. The truck later was found in Spokane, Wash., where a holdup was committed by men matching their description early May 15.

The two were captured in Kansas City, Mo., June 5 after police fired several shots, wounding Eberlein. Eberlein remained in Kansas City to face an armed robbery charge.

Both men had been sentenced to the state penitentiary from King County on robbery convictions. They had been due for parole this year.

Stamps also is an ex-Albany High School basketball star.

### District court levies 2 fines

Two Bend men recently paid fines in Deschutes County District Court.

Max Walter Sanderson was fined \$15 for violation of the basic rule. Keith Burkum Byers, also of Bend, was arrested for failure to transfer title within 10 days. He was fined \$10.

A Springfield woman, Ivah Leona Hitch, was arrested for improper passing. She was fined \$10.

### TRACTORS BREAK DOWN

VIENNA (UPI) — More than 1,500 tractors in Communist Bulgaria are out of commission at the height of the harvesting season because of a scarcity of spare parts, according to the Bulgarian newspaper Rabotnitschesko Delo.

The newspaper, which arrived here Friday, said a number of factories failed to deliver parts in time for the harvest and that even when they did the parts were of such poor quality that the tractors broke down again in a few days.

### Oregon man killed in France

ORLEANS, France (UPI) — A former Oregon man has been killed in an automobile accident near here and his wife remained in a coma.

Dead is Major Edgar Darrell Crawford, 48, an Air Force meteorologist. His wife, Cleo, was reported in serious condition.

The couple's four children, Susan, 15; Danny, 13; Sarah, 11, and Laurel, 7, were passengers in the auto but suffered only bruises.

Major Crawford was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Crawford of Portland. A graduate of Pacific University, he taught high school at Maupin before the war.

### Girls to compete for queen title

SPECIAL TO THE BULLETIN

FORT ROCK — Four North Lake County misses will vie Sunday for the title of queen of the second annual Christmas Valley rodeo to be held Saturday and Sunday, July 27-28.

Contestants are Marilyn Ward, Fort Rock, who will be a senior at Bend High next year; Velma Roper, Summer Lake, to enter her junior year at Paisley; Janice Foster, Summer Lake, to be a senior at Paisley and her sister, Terry Ann who will be a freshman at Oregon State University.

Judging will be at 2 p.m. July 21 at the Christmas Valley arena, with Red Withers, Paisley; Mel Rosebrook, Silver Lake and R. A. Long of Fort Rock as judges.

Horsemanship will count 60 per cent and personality 40 per cent. The young ladies and the judges, with their wives, will be entertained at dinner Sunday evening at Christmas Valley Lodge where the queen will be announced. The other three contestants will serve as princesses.

### Parents, teachers have headed school integration in South

parents who banded together to insure continuing classes in the face of hometown integration.

A new group in Birmingham has joined the others.

Help First Meeting

The organization is known as PEP for "Public Education Peacefully." It held its first meeting Tuesday night in Birmingham, which has been ordered to submit a school desegregation plan in August.

J. Vernon Patrick, an attorney who lives "over the mountain" in the residential suburb of Vestavia, presided in a courtroom on the third floor of the Jefferson County Courthouse. With him up front were six or seven PEP leaders who had hoped to attract a crowd sympathetic to keeping schools open, even if desegregated.

A crowd of approximately 350 packed the courtroom, spilling into the balcony. They carried placards with such remarks as "Birmingham — Betrayed But Not Beaten."

Patrick and his PEP group tried to talk about schools but it did not go well. Ralph Edwards, a steel mill worker who identified himself to the crowd as a "red neck," told Patrick to "sit down, you don't even live in Birmingham."

Patrick Was Ignored

Patrick's group had brought a projector and a documentary film about how Dallas, Tex., had peacefully desegregated its schools. The chairman asked someone in the back room to turn out the lights so the film could get started. He was ignored.

The meeting finally broke up without any action. Outside segregationist pickets paraded around the courthouse.

Another Alabama grassroots session went into action with better success. This was "Alabamians Behind Local Education" (ABLE) at Mobile, which also has been ordered to desegregate schools. The group was promptly designated as ABLE.

An ABLE announcement said that "whatever our feeling on this issue, Mobilians must stand together again to preserve the school system for which we have worked and paid taxes."

A delegation from Atlanta's "Help Our Public Education" (HOPE) and an "Organization for Assisting the Schools in September" (OASIS) went to Mobile recently to confer and give advice. Mobile was following much of the Atlanta plan.

"Save Our Schools"

In New Orleans, a similar group was called "Save Our Schools" (S-O-S). Jacksonville, Fla., picked the title of "Aid September Students in Sensible Transition" (ASSIST). Five such groups were active in Virginia.

Basically, the activities of all the groups were the same—providing speakers for civic and community clubs and PTA meetings and lobbying before legislatures and local government bodies. They have worked to encourage discussion of the problem. They have helped school and police officials in spotting and ironing out difficulties before, during and after the transition.

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