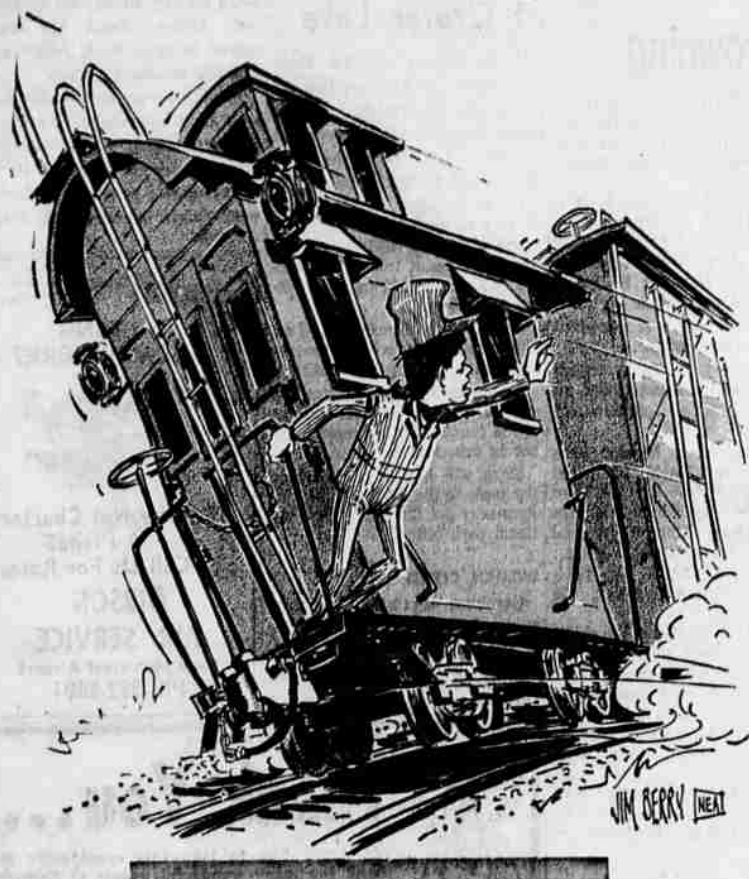


'No, no, I said FORWARD!'



Lorenzen's plan avoids one big hole in early Freeman proposal

In recent days two newspapers have carried accounts of efforts being made to come up with some sort of acceptable support program for wheat for the 1965 crop. The turnaround, by growers all over the nation, of the Kennedy administration's program for the 1964 crop has not ended the wheat question, of that you can be sure. One of the newspapers was the Wall Street Journal, which discussed efforts being made by the Department of Agriculture to work its way out of the mess it is in. The other, the East Oregonian at Pendleton, described a new plan being offered by a wheat grower in that area.

The Wall Street Journal confirmed this newspaper's remark of several months ago, that the Kennedy administration would not let the matter stop with the "no" vote by the nation's wheat growers. A national election comes up next year. The administration is well aware of it. Various means are under discussion to provide a new program. A large part of the change in attitude in Washington, the Journal reports, is due to the conclusion wheat prices will not drop as far or as fast as originally had been expected.

The plan discussed around Pendleton is the brainchild of Leonard Lorenzen, a wheat farmer of that area, who has assumed a number of community duties over the years. Lorenzen's plan has something in common with those under consideration in Washington. Basically, it would provide a marketing allotment, upon a production, rather than acreage basis. Over-all wheat would be stored at the farmer's expense; such wheat would sell on the open market at a supply-and-demand price. It could be used for livestock feed. The wheat grower would get a parity price support on his marketing allotment.

Lorenzen's plan would not allow wheat farmers participating in the program to receive soil bank funds, or conservation program funds. He assumes, and he is prob-

More beauty spotting

Every few years, perhaps it's in the summer when ideas seem to come a little harder, a few editorial writers around Oregon get a friendly argument started about natural beauty spots in the state. One man nominates one place, another argues for a different place. Little blood is shed, and quite a few readers get some ideas for one or two-day summer trips.

It's started again this year. The editor of the East Oregonian at Pendleton has nominated the stretch of highway between Scottsburg and Reedport, down the Umpqua river. A fellow on the Eugene Register-Guard wants to add the entire circulation area of his newspaper.

The Pendleton editor has a good nomination. We have (in no particular order) some others:

The sand dunes in the Reedport area; Crater lake; the entire Oregon coast, excepting for the 20 Miracle Miles; Willowa county, in its entirety; the rugged country south of Burns; the Deschutes and John Day river canyons; the Columbia Gorge; the McKenzie highway; the summit of the Cascades; the

ably right, that unsuitable lands would go into grass.

The Lorenzen plan has several features worthy of comment. For one thing, it would cut back drastically on the heavy costs of storing surpluses. For another, it would cut back on the costs of so-called conservation programs, which often have been in the past just another excuse for paying subsidies. Both features should appeal to those of us who do not raise wheat, and the members of Congress from areas in which wheat is not grown.

The most important thing in the plan, however, is the combination of the bushel allotment and the free acreage, or the removal of controls on production. Many thoughtful people know that acreage allotments have not worked. But many thoughtful people, too, realize the complete unfairness of limiting total production — allotment and over-allotment — on a bushel basis.

American agriculture's largest problem has been over-production. That problem has been created by the success of the American farmer, or at least what would be called success in other lines of endeavor. The farmer has produced more than has been needed, in spite of attempts to control production, and in spite of weather and bugs. Production records have been made in spite of thousands of acres of farm land being taken out of production for everything from supermarkets to cemeteries, from highways to the soil bank.

The American farmer has kept his head above water only because he was able to produce more and better crops from fewer acres, with less help. The original Freeman plan, and some others proposed, would have taken that opportunity away from him. And it would have meant the ruination of American agriculture. That is why Lorenzen's plan seems to be more acceptable than some of the earlier ones proposed.

Grande Ronde Valley; the view from Pilot Butte or Lava Butte after an afternoon thunderstorm; the Hood River valley in blossom time; the rugged breaks of the Malheur; the upper John Day valley in the early morning; the west side of the Willamette valley on a sunny day in the spring; the rhododendrons on the slopes of Mt. Hood.

If a person can have seen all these things — and it's not too hard or too expensive an undertaking — he's had more than his share of natural beauty.

Quotable quotes

It would seem that everything we say is wrong. Everything we suggest is of no interest. Everything we propose is unacceptable. We are utterly wrong in every detail; they are absolutely right. — Alberto Franco Nogueira, Portuguese foreign minister, discussing in the Security Council his nation's dispute with the African nations over Portuguese territories.

Washington Merry-go-round

JFK describes his rights plans to Senate members

WASHINGTON — On the second floor of the White House, looking out over the southwest lawn and Caroline's chute-the-chutes, is an informal library with magazines on a table and easy chairs where the President lounges after hours. There, toward the end of the day last week, a dozen senators sipped gin and tonic, munched on hors d'oeuvres, and listened to a highly illuminating report from the President on three important problems: tax reduction, civil rights, and the test ban treaty, in that order.

The President was relaxed and appeared in excellent health. He emphasized that there must be tax reduction in order to get the economy moving again, and he urged that the Congress pass his tax proposals this year. Kennedy described his civil rights legislation as moderate and if enacted into law would not hurt anyone, but on the other hand would be readily accepted by those affected and would rectify a long-time injustice. The group included several Southern senators — John Stennis, Miss., Everett Jordan, N.C., and Spessard Holland, Fla., but only Holland spoke out in dissent. Even he, however, was not in a filibustering mood.

It was in regard to the test ban agreement that the President spoke most eloquently, but with careful choice of words. He described the treaty as moderate, but an important step toward better understanding which he felt would be to the advantage of the United States, yet did not bind us irrevocably. If another country should start testing, the parties to this agreement were released.

Should China get the atomic bomb, he said, the entire complexion of the international situation would be altered. In emphasizing the importance of making a start toward easing world tensions, Kennedy said that three times in the past two years

serious confrontations between the United States and Russia could have erupted into nuclear war. The three crises he identified as over Berlin, Laos, and Cuba. Kennedy said he felt that Khrushchev was making test-ban concessions because he, Khrushchev, was concerned about these tensions. "They have sobered the world," he said. In the 1960s, he said, we were apprehensive over Russia. In the 1970s we will face the menace of China.

It will be a long time before the Post Office sees another postmaster general like Ed Day — a man of brilliant mind, high moral principles, resourceful, and with a contagious personality. He resigned primarily for economic reasons — the pinch of living on a tight cabinet salary, after drawing down \$75,000 in private life. Jim Farley, the famed PMG under FDR, couldn't do it either, rolled up a debt of \$100,000.

But Ed Day, like Abe Ribicoff, who resigned last year as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, also ran up against the fact he had to deal with young whippersnappers at the White House, not the President. Kennedy seldom holds cabinet meetings, and most of the cabinet — aside from Secretary of State Rusk, Secretary of Defense McNamara, and Secretary of the Treasury Dillon — cannot get in to see him. Another cabinet member who is on the verge of resignation — for the same reason — is Luther Hodges, Secretary of Commerce. Hodges is a highly respected Southern liberal, businessman, and ex-governor who pioneered civil rights in North Carolina far ahead of anyone else. He has done an excellent, though unpublicized job of running the Commerce Department, but seldom sees his chief in the White House. He'll retire when the time is ripe.

Resignation of Day offers Negro cabinet opportunity

The resignation of Postmaster General J. Edward Day offers President Kennedy another opportunity to indulge his anxiety for a Negro in the cabinet. Kennedy's first choice for that cabinet post may have been a Negro.

During the 1960 presidential campaign, the Republicans played politics in stumblum fashion with the idea of a Negro cabinet member. There was no need for candidate Kennedy to match that maneuver precisely during his presidential campaign. The Democratic platform and his own shrewd plays for Negro votes were ample to offset Republican maneuvers.

Once elected, however, President Kennedy had Negro problems. He and his platform had promised — guaranteed — some instant civil rights. It immediately became obvious that the entire Kennedy legislative program probably would be scuttled if the new President proposed broad gauge civil rights legislation to the newly elected Congress. The decision was to put off the issue.

Now comes a vacancy in the Kennedy cabinet, a cabinet job said to have once been offered to and rejected by a Negro. If the President's anxiety for a Negro in the cabinet has been for real all along, here is a can't miss opportunity. Or, maybe, the President will decide to give another refusal to Chicago's Rep. Dawson.

ground nor insensible to the attitude the Senate might take. There was suspicion, therefore, that the announcement that Dawson had been tendered and had rejected the job was a political device and that no real proposal had been made to Dawson.

Thereafter Kennedy proposed that Congress establish a new cabinet department of urban affairs. He said he would name a Negro to head the department. The Republicans almost unanimously cried "foul." They were joined by some Democrats from the South.

This was a political play, these dissenters maintained, to make it impossible for a non-Southern member of Congress to vote against setting up the new department lest he be accused of anti-Negro bias; of voting against a Negro in the cabinet. However that may have been, Congress did not authorize the new department. But President Kennedy undoubtedly took a substantial political profit among Negro voters.

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If the President's anxiety for a Negro in the cabinet has been for real all along, here is a can't miss opportunity. Or, maybe, the President will decide to give another refusal to Chicago's Rep. Dawson.

Barbs

No wonder college grads think they're pretty hot—going around with all those degrees.

Take one can opener on picnic — one is sure to break!



To avoid black and blue eyes, be careful whom they hit when dropping insulting remarks.

Shock restored a Texas man's voice. Divorce does the same thing for some men.

THE BULLETIN

Tuesday, July 30, 1963
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People of Skopje learn first hand about work of American Air Force's 'Samaritans with wings'

By Wellington Long
UPI Staff Writer
WIESBADEN, Germany (UPI) — Some Europeans call the U. S. Air Force in Europe (USAFE) "Samaritans with wings" because of the help it brings whenever disaster strikes in its area of operation.

The people of Skopje, Yugoslavia, learned this week just how true that description is, as more than a score of other nations already know. USAFE's main job in Europe is defense, and with today's capability of inflicting destruction more awesome than any of the 26 disasters it has flown aid to. But this destructive power is something USAFE hopes will never be needed. Its relief work is on constant call.

The USAFE specialties are flood and earthquake relief, which usually require large quantities of aid material quickly, and often need it in accessible places.

Since USAFE started keeping track of its emergency aid operations in January, 1953, it has been involved in helping the victims of 26 disasters in 21 countries, and scores of other events less serious.

The backbone of the disaster relief operation is the 322nd Air Division, functioning from Evreux, France.

Its pot-bellied C130 "Hercules" aircraft are familiar wherever disaster strikes. The turp-prop planes have helped relieve the distress of floods in Britain, Holland, Syria, Iraq, Germany, Iran, Jordan, Libya, Kenya, Somaliland, and Morocco, and of earthquakes in Turkey, Greece, Algeria, Morocco and Iran.

USAFE was there helping the victims of the Agadir, Morocco, earthquake which took 12,000 lives in 1960 and the earthquake in Iran which took 10,000 lives in 1962. It was at the Hamburg, Germany, flood in 1962 and Holland in 1953 when the angry sea destroyed the dikes.

It has helped the victims of snow storms in Italy and Sicily, of a collapsed dam in France, avalanches in Austria, cyclones in Pakistan, and fire in Yemen.

USAFE usually flies and sometimes air drops emergency supplies to a stricken area a few hours after the disaster. Planes often return with refugees. Sometimes, as this week, USAFE flies in a whole army field hospital, with all its staff and trucks.

Among the more spectacular efforts, USAFE also airlifts medicines to prevent epidemics, and sprays wide areas against locusts. The men of USFE are anxious to go when the SOS comes in.

The Skopje earthquake struck Friday morning. As soon as the extent of the disaster became apparent, USAFE figured out what it would and ought to do to best help, and informed the Yugoslav government this was what the Americans could do if Belgrade asked for it.

The American planes gathered at Ramstein, West Germany, one of the major nuclear bases, and loaded the army field hospital. Pilots began straining at the leash.

The price sequence is uncertain, but at one point, the lead plane took off before diplomatic clearance for the flight over Yugoslavia had been given. Remembering the time several years ago when nervous Yugoslav gunners knocked an American Air Force plane out of the sky, control officers called this plane back, and told him to land until things were straightened out.

The planes, when they finally got the go-ahead, flew directly to Belgrade, where they unloaded. The mercy convoy immediately drove south to the disaster area. The U.S. Army trucks bearing gleaming white stars were escorted by Yugoslav military police wearing shiny red stars.

As the Americans drove past, Yugoslavs applauded and yelled "Ziveli Amerikanci" (Long Live the Americans).

British shifting their position on nuclear force

LONDON (UPI)—Britain's conservative government is quietly switching around to President Kennedy's plan for a mixed-manned, Polaris - equipped nuclear surface force.

The shift is prompted by a revised appraisal of the international situation and Germany's future role in the alliance.

British leaders who have been critical of Kennedy's multi-national force project now feel the idea may prove the best way of securing West Germany's adherence to the Western Alliance.

They are also coming around hesitantly to Kennedy's view that the project of a mixed-manned nuclear NATO force may be the best way of stopping the spread of nuclear weapons.

The government intends for the time being to maintain publicly its cool attitude to the project, largely for inner-political reasons and to silence the Laborite opposition before an election.

But the Conservative government, if re-elected, will be inclined to take another look at the mixed-manned force project with a view to adopting it.

British reaction so far has been negative to the plan for both political and technical reasons.

Some of Britain's top experts have said the idea is not practical and that running a nuclear force with mixed crews would lead to friction and trouble.

They also have argued that surface ships would be too exposed to enemy attacks and that at any rate the financing of the force would be too costly.

The Laborite opposition, which is divided on the advisability of an independent British nuclear deterrent altogether, is strongly opposed to a mixed manned force which would give Germany a finger on the nuclear trigger. It rules out British participation in it.

When Kennedy and Prime Minister Harold Macmillan met here earlier this month they agreed that "various possible ways" should be discussed with the allies on closer association of NATO members with the nuclear deterrent. The official communiqué specifically stated that discussions in the mixed manned force would be "without prejudice to the question of British participation."

Macmillan at the time insisted on the insertion of this clause, presumably to guard against Laborite insinuation that he had made any secret commitment to Kennedy.

The official British line will to all appearances continue to remain reserved or even critical of the project, but the present government's thinking is changing.

ORDER ISSUED
WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Federal Trade Commission has tentatively ordered Fred Meyer, Inc., Portland, Ore., to cease what the agency charged was the inducing of discriminatory price concessions and production allowances from suppliers. The FTC charged in its order that the 13 - store supermarket chain received money or special services from certain suppliers to promote their products rather than those of competitors. Fred Meyer has 20 days in which to answer the charge.

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.

Recreation program pleasing to visitor

Recently it was our pleasure to spend two weeks in Bend. It was a combination business-vacation trip. As my husband was gone during the day, I was interested in keeping three lively children busy and happy in a motel. The Bend Summer Recreation program was my answer and I wish to thank Mrs. Williams and her staff at the Allen School for providing many happy hours. The children attended a carnival at Harmon Playfield, did folk dancing, played organized games, had crafts and story hours. All this combined with swimming at your marvelous municipal pool made us all say "We want to come back to Bend."

Mrs. Peter W. Falconer
Cupertino, Calif.,
July 24, 1963

Strike closes P & C Tool Co.

MILWAUKIE (UPI)—Local 1432 of the International Association of Machinists struck and closed the P & C Tool Co. here Monday. Pickets appeared at the firm again today.

The strike came after contract negotiations broke down last week. No negotiations were scheduled. The union's two-year contract expired July 1. The local represents 76 of the company's 105 employees. The other employees do not belong to a union.

Thomas W. Stewart, business agent for the local, said the union seeks a wage increase of 20 cents an hour during two years.

B. H. McClain, general manager for the company, said the firm offered six to eight cents an hour increases for each year of a two-year contract.

Employees now get an average of \$2.43 per hour.

Other pens . . .

The raiders

We raise raspberries. This year when they began to ripen we noted the absence of birds who usually anticipate that blessed event by pecking the berries at first redness. And we thought, in our human conceit, that perhaps the birds would fall to notice.

But before the berries had ripened to proper sweetness the robins came by one morning and stayed despite the unfriendly attitude of a sparrow hawk that drove them to the protection of a tree several times. Other birds joined them until a vine ripened berry is hard to find.

The job of picking berries is not a simple one for a robin. They find the canes unable to support their weight and must flutter like a hummingbird while pecking a berry. A robin is not designed for such fluttering and they become fatigued and must rest on the ground between berries.

One who has been listening to nutritionists would think that a robin would tire of a diet of berries all day long and would long for a nice succulent worm to put some strength into the beating wings. But it is not apparent. Robins seem to take berries when berries are available and worms when the ground is moist enough to drive them to the top. There is no concern for a balanced ration.

If we understood robin talk — which seems to be a fairly complete language — we would endeavor to tell them about nutrition or what the experts say about nutrition. But we doubt if it would deter them from incessant berry picking. It is only the rich and overfed who can afford to talk about their food; the poor take it as it comes. And the rich die from too much food and the poor from too little. And one is as painful as the other. (Sherman County Journal, Moro, Oregon.)

NAMES DELEGATE

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Joseph D. Tydings, U.S. attorney for the district of Maryland, will be the Justice Department's delegate to the 1963 general assembly of Interpol, the International Police Organization. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy announced today that Tydings will attend the assembly in Helsinki, Finland, Aug. 25-28.

Answer to Previous Puzzle

ARABIAN	SARDIN
MORALE	MORIS
OPENED	ARENAS
SEE	DEN

Greek Letters

ACROSS
1 Sixth Greek letter
2 Vandy's
3 Smallest Greek letter
4 Biblical name
5 Vandy's
6 Remnant
7 Temple vehicle
8 Piece out
9 Wings
10 Breakfast dish
11 To the beach
12 Collection of writings
13 Greek "R"
14 Plank
15 Seventh Greek letter
16 Request
17 Greek (poet)
18 Vandy's
19 Greek "J"
20 Fox
21 Alder trees
22 Danish ounces
23 Form of "be"
24 Fish eggs
25 Address
26 Goat
27 One of Cyclades
28 Greek "L"
29 Trite phrase
30 Equine breed
31 Article
32 Frown (var.)
33 Masculine nickname
34 Boy's name
35 Valued rocks
36 Pal
37 "L"
38 Bird's retreat
39 DOWN
1 Clipper
2 Land grant (Hindu)

3 Carry (coll.)
4 Dressed stones
5 Greek "Th"
6 Diving bird
7 Xhumes
8 Western state
9 Flat plinth
10 Droplet of eye fluid
11 Awry
12 Second Greek letter
13 Chaise (dial.)
14 Chaise
15 Church (Scot.)
16 Pungent
17 Swan genus
18 Greek "E"
19 Masculine nickname
20 Monastery church
21 Ancient Britons
22 Tibetan lake
23 Asiatic jack
24 Shaded walk
25 Heart
26 Title
27 Formerly
28 Intersection

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66